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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

General Wilson's Recent Cavalry Expedition.

History of Its Work of Destruction.

Immense Destruction of Railroads and Property.

Disaster to Our Forces on Their Return.

They are Defeated by a Heavy Rebel Force of Cavalry and Infantry.

Twelve Guns and the Wagon Train Destroyed.

Six Guns Recaptured by the Sixth Corps.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 1, 1864.

The following particulars of the cavalry raid of WILSON and KAUTZ, are furnished by an officer connected with Gen. KAUTZ's division, who took part in the expedition and was seriously wounded. The force embraced the following commands: KAUTZ's division, consisting of First District Columbia Cavalry, Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Third New-York Cavalry. First two constitute the brigade, under Col. SPEER. WILSON's division embraced Second Vermont, with regiments from Ohio, New-Hampshire and New-York. Also, three batteries of artillery, twelve pieces under Lieut. STANTON. KAUTZ started Tuesday, 21st ult., from Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge, passing through Prince George Court-house, where he was joined by Gen. WILSON, who was in waiting.

On the morning of the 22d, the expedition started, crossing the Weldon road at Reams Station, eleven miles from our extreme left. At Reams' the work of destruction was commenced, no enemy appearing. The depot and public buildings were burned, the track ripped up a considerable distance each way, and fires made, across which the rails were piled, completing the destruction. At Dutch Crossroads, near Reams', a large saw mill was burned. Proceeding across the country, they struck the Lynchburgh road near Fords Station, twenty-two miles from Petersburgh, captured and destroyed two locomotives and thirty freight cars loaded. Men were at once sent for a distance of two miles each way, destroying the track as they proceeded, which was easily accomplished, owing to the fact that the rails were of a kind known as strap rail. By piling fence rails on the track, setting fire to them, the destruction accomplished was most thorough. After heating a few moments the extremities of the rails would spring from their fastenings, and curl up into a shape from which it was impossible to reform them.

When the cavalry appeared in sight at Ford's, a train of cars was standing at the depot. The engine fired up and took alarm before our troops could prevent its escape toward the Junction, carrying information of our approach. After a short rest, the latter proceeded, destroying the track at Wellsville and Black's and White's Stations, with the depot buildings.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d a force reached the junction of the Lynchburgh and Danville Roads, where a force of rebel infantry were encamped. Strange to say, instead of offering any resistance to the approach of the "Yankees," they betook themselves to the woods in confusion, leaving our cavalry to pursue their work at leisure. The depot and other buildings, with lasge quantities of stores, were destroyed, with the tracks for six miles each way. The negroes at this point were jubilant at Yankee operations, declaring the enemy could not repair the damage in many months. The citizens expressed unqualified disgust at the cowardice of the Southern troops, thus being frightened away by cavalry. Pursuing their work the track was destroyed at the following stations during the day: Price's, Meherrin's and Keesville, on the Danville road. At the latter place rest was taken. On the 25th, the column moved through Drake's, where another wide gap was made in the railroad; thence to Roanoke Station, on the Staunton River. At this point the enemy were found posted on the south bank of the river, with four pieces of artillery, pickets covering the bridge on this side. The latter were immediately charged by the First District of Columbia, dismounted as skirmishers, and driven across the bridge. The first section of the bridge, a wooden covered structure, spanning a wide marsh, was fired and destroyed. Meantime, the enemy opened their artillery, shelling with effect our position. Our batteries replied for an hour and a half, causing a sharp artillery fight, during which repeated efforts were made to accomplish the destruction of the main bridge, but in vain, owing in part to the marshy ground and intervening hedges, with thick brush and brambles. The First Dist. Regiment was foremost in the fight, supported by the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and the First and Third New-York Cavalry.

Up to this time the men had been without food for one or two days. Owing to their extreme weariness they were unable, when they halted, to prepare the necessary food. So exhausted were they, that when at night they were allowed a short time to sleep, men would drop by their horses, with halter in hand, asleep, not waking until "boots and saddles" was sounded by the bugle, summoning them to another day's hard march and desperate exploit. At dark, WILSON withdrew from Roanoke Station, relinquishing the destruction of Stanton Bridge.

The following officers were wounded during the fight at that point: Lieut.-Col. Conger, Maj. Curtis Capt. Benson, Capt. Chase, Capt. Speer; Lieut. Bliffin was prostrated by sunstroke—all of the First District of Columbia Cavalry. This regiment lost about 75 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

The column then took an easterly course, on Sunday crossing Meherrin River to Stony Creek, striking the Weldon Road about twelve miles below Reams. At Stony Creek a large grist mill was destroyed. Following the south side road toward Petersbugh, WILSON then made for the point at which reinforcements of cavalry or infantry were expected to rendezvous near Reams, passing through Surty Ordinary, where other mills were destroyed.

When within about three miles of Reams on Tuesday, they were surrounded by a force of rebel cavalry under FITZHUGH LEE and HAMPTON. A severe fight ensued. WILSON and KAUTZ held their own for the greater part of the day, against large odds. Each successive charge of LEE's cavalry was handsomely repulsed, when, toward dusk, a united effort was made by LEE and HAMPTON to crush or capture our entire force. At this time a force of WILSON's men reported the bridges at Stoney Creek destroyed by the enemy, leaving the only channel of retreat for trains cut off. Slowly falling back, the exhausted troops still clung to the belief that succor would reach them. Infantry supports had been sent for, and the Sixth Corps had answered the call, but at the time in question had not effected a diversion of the enemy, and on Tuesday night a large force of rebel infantry reached the spot, and before daylight attacked WILSON and KAUTZ with impetuosity. At this time a retreat was ordered, and as the only means of escaping was through a dense wood and marshy section, it was impossible to get away either artillery or wagons. The former were spiked and abandoned. The latter, with the ambulances and many pressed wagons, all of which were filled during the march with wounded or disabled, were burned. Those who were too helpless to get away were left by the roadside; some, among others, Capt. FRIZZE, of Co. K, First District of Columbia Cavalry, who was badly wounded, mounted horses and escaped with clothing and flesh terribly lacerated by the thick wood and briers.

KAUTZ's force retreated by way of Stony Grove, by which route he and most of his division escaped, though large numbers have, doubtless, fallen into the hands of the enemy. Up to Thursday afternoon WILSON had not reported, and but few of his men have straggled in; though we have accounts of their turning up at various points between the Weldon Railroad and the James River.

KAUTZ's officers and men expressed confidence that the artillery, twelve pieces, will be retaken, if our infantry have attacked the enemy vigorously, at Reams Station. We have not yet ascertained to what extent the Sixth Corps, which was sent to the relief of WILSON, had rendered service, except that the First Brigade had attacked the enemy at or near Reams Station, retaking some of the lost guns. Col. JOHN F. BALLERE, of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, was killed in the charge.

KIRKE.

HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

The Expedition to Lynchburgh—The Capture of Lexington—Destruction of Railroad at Liberty—Two Days' Fighting at Lynchburgh—Artillery Lost at Salem—Safe Arrival at Gauley.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GAULEY, West Va., Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

The expedition is over—our work is done—and for the present the command is resting on its arms and trophies.

As I learn that none of my letters or dispatches since that of June 8 has as yet reached you, I will commence with that date, and give as concise a history as possible of our three weeks' operations.

On Friday morning, June 11th, the consolidated commands of CROOK and SULLIVAN—the latter having the old SIGEL division—all under HUNTER's control—marched out with flying colors and hopeful spirits from Staunton on the road through Middlebrook to Lexington. Three miles from town the rebels were posted behind rail breastworks, apparently intending to make a serious opposition to our progress. As it was, however, our steady advance rapidly dislodged them, and we drove them before us, scarcely allowing them to halt to fire upon us. Seventeen miles from Staunton they managed to kill two and wound two of our men, when a strong force of cavalry was sent forward to charge and route them, which done, they troubled us no more that day. The force in front of us we ascertained to be merely MCCAUSLAND's brigade, whose only object seemed to be to delay our advance as much as possible. On the morning of the 11th, General CROOK's division being in the advance, approached Lexington about 11 o'clock, and a heavy cloud of smoke rising in front of us, revealed the destruction of the bridge leading over the James into the town. On the high banks opposite, with glasses, we could easily perceive rebel sharpshooters. The only ford is about a mile above the site of the bridge, and to this ford the Second Brigade is sent, while the Thirty-sixth Ohio is placed on the main road, to occupy the rebels there. As the Thirty-sixth drew near the banks, a rebel shell was sent so exactly in range of their position as to wound six and kill one. Capt. MULLEN was ordered up with one section of artillery, and proceeded at once most effectually to silence the rebels. Some of them were on top of the Virginia Military Institute, but a few shells quickly drove them from their high position; and about 2 o'clock, they, learning of the Second Brigade's having crossed the ford, rapidly skedaddled, leaving the town to our quiet possession.

Sunday, the Institute buildings and Gov. LETCHER's house were burned, ten minutes' time being given to remove any property from the latter. In the afternoon a contraband brought in word that seven canal-boats were hidden nine miles off, deeply laden with stores, &c. To secure these, Capt. BLAZER, with his scouts, was sent out, and, skirmishing the whole route, he found the boats as reported. Burning five of them, he dismounted his men and hauled the remaining two to Lexington. In them were six cannons, two six-pounders, one twelve-pounder and three mountain howitzers, nine thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, a ton and a half of powder and commissary stores in great variety and abundance. Gen. DUFFIE rejoined us here, having marched through Waynesboro' on to the Charlottesville and Lynchburgh Railroad, tearing up a small portion of the latter and capturing a good part of JACKSON's wagon train.

Tuesday evening we camped at Buchanan. AVERILL coming in before us captured the Confederate Navy records of 1861 and 1862, together with twelve more canal boats heavily laden with provisions.

On the 15th, while we were halting at the base of the Peaks of Otter, information was received that BRECKINRIDGE, with 10,000 men, was at Balcony Falls, intending to attack us on our flanks. In a good position for defence, Gen. CROOK awaited Gen. HUNTER's and the other division. The whole command then being assembled, and no foe appearing, we once more marched forward, stopping for the night at Taney Farm, almost at the base of the Peaks of Otter.

Thursday noon we entered Liberty, with bands playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c. Halting, the whole command proceeded to tear up and demolish the railroad, including a bridge 700 feet long. For seven miles the work is maintained, and night closed in upon a scene of smouldering timbers, ties, and hopelessly bent and twisted rails.

In Liberty were five or six rebel hospitals, in which were a large number of sick and wounded from LEE's army. We learn here that the rebels are rapidly moving all their stores from Lynchburgh to Danville, anticipating at least, the possible capture of the former place.

Early on the morning of the 17th, having heard from AVERILL that the enemy were drawn up in good number in front of him at New-London, we marched, CROOK's division in advance, by a road not laid down on maps, along the north of the railroad, crossing at James' Church. This movement tending to bring us in the rebel rear, caused them to retire toward Lynchburgh. Cutting across the country, we endeavored to intercept their retreat, but arrived just too late on the main road. Stopping here for dinner, we were within about seven miles of the city, on the road to New-London. The pickets of the two parties were so close that various uncomplimentary remarks were passed quite freely from one to the other. At 4 o'clock, with the Ninety-first Ohio, Second Brigade of CROOK's division, in the advance, we moved out on the road, and in about two miles the rapid firing in front told us that we were near the enemy's first position. They opened on us with a vigorous cannonade, having evidently obtained the range of all prominent points in our lines by previous practice. The Third Brigade being placed on the left of the road, the Second on the right, the order to charge was given. The main opposition was found on our right, the Ninety-first and Twelfth Ohio suffering most severely. The Third Brigade having little but skirmishing, as it was on this first charge, the rebels were driven back fully two miles to their line of breastworks, the Ninety-first Ohio gallantly capturing and bringing off the field a rifled gun made in Liverpool—a BLAKELEY's patent. I heard also that three other guns were captured in this charge or rather series of charges, but have only been able to verify hearing by sight in the case of this one. During the attack both sides maintained a furious fire of shell, grape and canister, the rebel gunners evidently being skillful hands in the management of their pieces. Our loss was rather large here, especially in the Ninety-first and Twelfth, Col. TURLEY, of the former, having his right thigh fractured.

By the time our men were safely posted, and rested from their arduous three hours' work, the moon had long been shining and the thick darkness of the woods in our front and the unknown character of the ground, forbade any further operations for the night. By this time the three brigades of CROOK's division being encamped in line of battle, in the advance, were relieved by the First division, and the men camped and passed the night quietly enough, save occasional shots, as some incautious man of either party exposed himself too openly.

Although but two regiments of our command, the Twelfth and Ninety-first Ohio, had been engaged to any great extent, the fighting this first day was remarkable, both for the rapidity of firing and the steady perseverance of our men. It was confidently believed that had we arrived but a few hours earlier, we would have driven the enemy through Lynchburgh that night. As it was, we were compelled to halt, and during the whole night the locomotive whistle told us of the rapid arrival of heavy reinforcements, that were greeted with continual cheers of welcome by the foe in our front. Saturday morning came bright and clear, and, after an early breakfast, I rode out to a temporary hospital on the roadside, expecting every minute to hear a renewal of the battle. While talking to the wounded, the battery right in front of the hospital sent a few shell over into the rebel line, that were immediately replied to, their shell going over and around the building, though none struck it. Save this, no firing of any consequence happened during the entire morning—the time being occupied in changing the position of our various brigades so as best to use them against the enemy's rapidly extending line. All this time a sharp skirmishing fire was kept up in our immediate front and centre, while a louder report, followed by the ominous whistle, told of the rapid flight of shot or shell. The First Division occupied the advance line, while Gen. CROOKS' division was sent off to the right, but returned almost immediately. As that General's practiced eye saw that the enemy were massing for an attack on our centre, he advised the Commanding-General of the fact, and recalled his division. It arrived not a minute too soon. Having seen the weakening of our centre, and not knowing of the return of the Kanawha Division, the rebels came on in perfect confidence of victory. There they come—old veterans of the famous EWELL corps, practiced in the hundred battles of the Potomac army—rank after rank. Will our men resist and repel this almost irresistible torrent of steel, lead and iron, rushing to overwhelm them? We wait but a few minutes. Grape, canister, shell, are hurled on them from our batteries, while regiment after regiment pours in its destructive fire at short range. They waver—halt—turn—when, with a cheer, our men are up and after them, driving them clear into and beyond their breastworks. These being completely commanded by works in the rear, our men reluctantly retired, bringing with them numerous guns, dropped by the rebels in their hurried flight. In this charge, the Fifth Virginia Infantry, by some misunderstanding, got into the front ranks, although they, with the whole Second Division, were only used as reserves. As it was, they only rushed on with the advance occupying the left, and suffered severely, losing about 30 men.

With this charge, repulse and charge, ended the second day's work before Lynchburgh. We had tested the enemy's position and numbers, and found both too great for our army, with limited rations, to overcome. Before us was a strongly fortified town, that if taken by us at all, could only be taken by surprise. In it were troops far surpassing ours in numbers and freshness, fighting behind breastworks.

So quietly on the night of the 18th the wagon and ambulance trains were started; in the afternoon and about nine o'clock the troops were withdrawn, and our journey home was commenced—Gen. CROOK's division bringing up and guarding the rear.

COL. POWELL'S EXPEDITION.

On Saturday evening Col. POWELL, Second Virginia Cavalry, with the First and Second Virginia Cavalry Regiments and two guns, marched around by the right to cut the railroad east of Lynchburgh, and surprise a fort about two miles from the city. By some oversight, the guide missed the road and led them ten miles out of the way, to Campbell Court-house. After a slight skirmish, in which they killed two and captured six, a messenger arrived from AVERILL, informing the Colonel of our withdrawal, and he was compelled to rejoin the main column without doing much injury to the railroad.

HOMEWARD MARCH.

Flying rumors, and false rumors too, passed from one end of our column to the other, as to the number and designs of the enemy following in our rear. The event proved their only object to be to harrass as much as 1,500 men could our army, and pick up stragglers. EARLY's division could not be spared from Richmond longer than absolutely necessary for Lynchburgh's safety, so MCCAUSLAND followed us with his brigade. It was galling to our brave soldiers to retire thus in the guise of retreat before the men they had so often overcome and routed. To give them a battle if they really wished it at Buford's Gap, Gen. CROOK drew up his division in line and awaited their onset. The men were fairly longing for one more chance to punish the wolves hovering in our rear, but they came not, and after waiting a couple of hours, once more we marched on, and once more they followed. All night of the 20th we marched along the line of the railroad, and every bridge and culvert that was burnable was burnt, so that through the whole country for miles shone the light of these traces of our devastating march.

A DISGRACEFUL LOSS.

As the command was at breakfast on the morning of the 21st, in and around Salem, the rebels made a fierce attack on the rear, with both musketry and shells. A brigade being sent back to assist in covering the retreat into the valley at the foot of the Catawba Mountain, the trains were hurried on. For a few moments it was very difficult to decide whether we were not going to have a regular stampede, such a panic seemed to possess the inevitable teamsters. The trains passed on in safety, and were followed by CARLIN's and STONE's batteries, that, by some strange neglect, were left unguarded by any except the artillerists, they having neither revolvers nor sabres. Passing into a defile, a party of one hundred and fifty to two hundred rebels rushed down on them, drove them off, and proceeded leisurely to chop up the spokes of the wheels and cut the traces, and lead off the horses, and all too without firing a single shot. So quietly was it all done, that your correspondent and a friend, quietly resting in a wood near by, heard or knew nothing of it, until a score or two of frightened artillerists rushed up to tell of their loss. The remaining command coming up were astonished to find the ruins of two splendid batteries standing in the road, a desolate monument to somebody's inefficiency and *guilt*. An effort was made to haul off the pieces in wagons, but it was found impossible to carry but four; the remaining six spiked, and with trunnions knocked off, were hidden. The ten carriages and ten caissons were then, by some brilliant orders, fired and left to burn by the roadside, over which almost our whole column has still to pass. The result may easily be imagined, and the folly and stupidity of the morning's work culminated in the killing of six men, and wounding ten of the Second Virginia Cavalry. Our loss then by this sole disaster of our retreat is 6 cannons, 10 carriages, 10 caissons, 120 horses, 6 men killed, and 10 wounded.

It is entirely owing to the policy maintained in the First Division of carrying the batteries as trains separated from the column. Unarmed as the men are, we can readily perceive what an easy matter it would be for any enterprising rebel, with a small command, to dash in and destroy and capture, as was done Tuesday morning. Attempts had been made to induce Gen. CROOK to place his batteries in the same position in our columns, but he steadily refused, and the good results of his persistence became evident on Tuesday, when a similar attack was made upon Capt. MCMULLEN's battery, when the rebels were driven off, with a number killed and wounded.

FEMALE WIT.

Despite our short rations and exhausting march, enough spirit is left in the army to enable it to enjoy the following little bit of caustic repartee. As the command was passing "Big Lick," on the road to Salem, one of the men had the following little passage with a lady viewing our passing column:

Soldier—"What place is this?" "Big Lick." "How far is it to Little Lick?" "Just about two miles from this side of Lynchburgh." The soldier thoughtfully paused, and finally went on, fully satisfied.

On the evening of the 21st, Gen. CROOK, growing tired of the incessant skirmishing in our rear, determined to give the rebels a lesson, and concealing the Thirty-third Regiment on each side of the road, marched on. The over-confident bushwhackers—for such alone they are—followed, and as usual, fired on our rear. A return fire from the infantry from the roadside greeted them, and killed fifteen and wounded several; since then they have been very cautious of any too near approach to our columns.

At Salem we turned north on the road over Catawba Mountain to Newcastle, and on the night of the 23d we camped at Sweet Springs, in whose beautiful grounds of old the chivalry were wont to assemble and disport themselves. Passing the night of the 24th at White Sulphur, we reached Meadow Bluffs on the 25th, without incident, save the great need of rations that began to be felt so pressingly in the ranks. On the 26th and 27th the march continued; on the latter day the command meeting wagons with abundant rations. Once more rest and quiet awaits us, and in a short time the army will be ready for another expedition, with, let us hope, better auspices.

CRAS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Advices to the 24th, Inclusive—Brilliant Fighting and Important Results—Nose's Creek Crossed—Within Three and One-Half Miles of Marietta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BASE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN, Cobb Co., Ga., Friday, June 24, 1864.

It is entirely impossible to present a full history of the many battles, combats, skirmishes and affairs which are taking place here day and night. A detailed account of the operations of a single corps for one day, might easily fill a small volume; and our operations are going on, with scarcely an hour's intermission, along a front from six to eight miles in extent. In such a case, the daily chronicler can only hope to give the merest outline of passing events, speaking of such as seem to him to hasten or retard the great end toward which our efforts are directed.

On the morning of the 22d inst., the Fourth Corps (HOWARD's,) and the 20th, (HOOKER's,) established an advance, but not without some severe fighting all along the line. Gen. BUTTERFIELD's division, especially Col. WOOD's and Col. COBURN's brigades, drove the rebels from a hill which they occupied in front of our lines, but lost in the operation a hundred and eighty men killed and wounded. They held the position, however, as our army in almost every instance does. This affair took place about noon. The advance of HOWARD's lines somewhat later was attended with a sharp and destructive fight in Gen. NEWTON's front, in which the Ninety-seventh Ohio, (Col. J. Q. LANE) was very unfortunate, losing, I am informed, nearly a hundred men. The regiment did not recede, however, a single inch from the position it first took up.

But the 22d was destined to be fraught with still more important events. A battle was to be fought and won.

Nearly the whole of HOOKER's corps had taken up an advanced position corresponding with BUTTERFIELD's advance at noon. Gen. WILLIAMS' division was in line on the right of BUTTERFIELD—GEARY still further to the left. An extensive open ground, fringed with woods and intersected by ravines, lay in front of the corps. Gen. WILLIAMS' division was in the open ground, and had not yet constructed any fortifications, although Gen. WILLIAMS had just rode down the lines and told his officers to intrench as quickly as possible. They were proceeding to do so, when suddenly the rebels emerged from the woods beyond in three lines of battle, and came on as with the determination to sweep Gen. WILLIAMS' division from the face of the earth.

But such sweeping is a thing very difficult of accomplishment. Under Gen. HOOKER's supervision, Gen. WILLIAMS immediately deployed his division into a single line—Gen. RUGER's brigade on the right, Gen. KNIPE's in the centre, and Col. ROBINSON's (Eighty-second Ohio) on the left. At the same time Batteries I and M of the First New-York Artillery (Lieut. WINNEGAR and Capt. WOODBURY) were thrown into such a position that their fire could be most effective against the advancing lines.

No sooner was the enemy in good rifle range than our boys poured volley after volley into his ranks, and although he advanced at some points to within fifty yards of our lines, his efforts either to break or shake us were equally unavailing. Just as the conflict had fairly opened, Gen. GEARY, who was on the left of BUTTERFIELD, perceived an advantage over the rebels of which he hastened to make instant use. The right of his line had reached a considerable eminence overlooking the entire open space, across which the rebels were moving. In their eagerness to charge Gen. WILLIAMS' line they exposed their right flank, so as to place a portion of their own force nearly in line with GEARY's right. A dozen pieces of artillery were at once wheeled into position on the eminence, and shot and shell were hurled fiercely into the exposed rebel flank. At the same moment the fire of WILLIAMS' artillery was redoubled, in emulation. Volleys still more destructive were poured forth from WILLIAMS' infantry lines; and the dismayed rebels, unable to withstand the storm, broke and retreated in wild confusion to the cover of the woods whence they came forth.

During the fight, the Sixty-first Ohio, Col. MCGROARTY, was detached from the right of Col. ROBINSON's brigade, of which it formed a part, and sent to cover the left of Gen. KNIPE. Swinging the left of his regiment around in its new position, Col. MCGROARTY placed his men directly upon the right of one of the rebel brigades, and opened fire. Two terrible volleys accomplished the work; and the next day sixty-five dead rebels in front of the regiment attested how sure and fatal the work of the Sixty-first had been. But a sad price was paid for this brilliant success. The brave and excellent Maj. D. C. BECKETT was shot through the head with a musket ball sealing with his life's blood his devotion to our great cause.

During the day Col. BARTLESON, of the One Hundredth Illinois, was badly wounded.

Our entire loss in this highly successful conflict, was not over one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing; while that of the rebels could not have been less than five hundred.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's corps, on the right of HOOKER, made quite an advance, also, and Gen. HASCALL drove the enemy from his front with loss.

Yesterday evening Gen. HOWARD's corps again advanced. Heavy skirmish lines were pushed out, and, after a fierce fight with the rebel skirmishers, the latter retired. After night our main lines were moved forward to the position taken by the skirmishers.

Thus are we pushing our way slowly forward, our right being now two miles beyond Nose's Creek, our left resting upon Brush Mountain, and our centre crossing the Dallas and Marietta road at a point just three miles and a half from the latter town.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 1.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and staff arrived at 7 o'clock last evening, from Bermuda Hundred.

The body of an unknown man was picked up in Hampton Roads to-day. He evidently belonged to some gunboat, and had been shot.

A prize steamer came in this afternoon in charge of a prize crew. No particulars yet obtained.

Rain.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 2.

Heavy and much-needed rain has fallen almost continuously since yesterday afternoon, extending over a large portion of Missouri and Illinois. The mercury has fallen 15 to 20 degrees.

Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar Bills.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 2.

Counterfeit one hundred dollar bills on the Bay State Bank of Lawrence, Mass., are being circulated. They are well executed.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Withdrawal of the Thirty-three Million Loan.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Question of Mr. Fessenden's Acceptance.

Important Communication from Ex-Secretary Chase.

A Deficiency of Eighty-two Millions to be Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The notice for proposals for the loan of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the former seventy-five millions' advertisement, is withdrawn, and the proposals received will be returned to those who offered them.

Senator FESSENDEN had a long interview with President LINCOLN to-day, and was subsequently in the Senate attending to business. There seems to be no doubt that he has consented to accept the position as Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. FESSENDEN WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

Although nothing positive was known at noon to-day, the friends of Mr. FESSENDEN are of the opinion that he will accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The communication of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. CHASE, which he sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, on the 29th of June, says:

The aggregate revenue, from all sources, for the year closing with the 30th ultimo, reached two hundred and forty-two millions of dollars.

The expenses, including two months pay of the army, due July 1, were eight hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

The amount in excess of the revenue is therefore $640,000,000.

Taking the highest amount estimated, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach $35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the next year cannot be set down at more than three hundred and eighteen millions.

The expenditures are likely to reach eight hundred and fifty millions, and four hundred and fifty millions is to be raised by loans.

The loan bill provides for onlyf our hundred millions, and that is the largest sum which, in the judgment of Mr. CHASE, can be reasonably attempted.

There remains then eighty-two millions to be provided for, and all considerations of public interest seemed to him to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue.

He, therefore, proposed to raise the deficiency, believing that the changes proposed by him would produce in the difference between the rate on incomes by the old and new bill, added to the tax of the current year $1,500,000; tax on leaf tobacco $1,000,000; increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, $6,000,000; increase of tax on malt liquors, $4,000,000; tax on dealer's sales, $5,000,000; tax on spirits on hand, $5,000,000; add the amount not increased but brought from the next with the current year, $2,000,000, making an aggregate of an actual virtua lincrease of $85,000,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of QUINCY A. GILLMORE, to be Major-General of Volunteers.

The Senate has also confirmed the following: Lieut.-Commander WM. E. HOPKINS, to be Commander in the Navy; Lieut.-Commander PAUL SHIRLEY, to be Commander in the Navy; JAMES O'NEILL, to be Indian Agent in the Territory of Idaho.

The following were also confirmed by the Senate as Paymasters: HORACE P. TUTTLE, of Massachusetts; GEORGE D. F. BARTON, of New-York; W. R. WINSLOW, of Massachusetts.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture in the South Atlantic, of the British schooner *R. S. Hood*, by the steamer *Proteus*. She was from Nassau.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

THE GUERRILLA BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, which was concurred in.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges and Arbitrators under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade. He explained that the bill related to officers resident at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope; that the Judges receive twenty-five hundred dollars and the Arbitrators two thousand dollars per annum, and could not live on such sums.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) opposed taking up the bill, and said these officers had nothing to do, and were paid in gold.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) also opposed it. The judges in his own State were receiving but forty per cent. on their salaries.

The bill was not taken up.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Conference Committee on the bill further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, made a report that the committee agreed essentially to the House bill.

The bounty is made $100 for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years, instead of $200 for one year, $300 for two years, and $400 for three years; and the bounty is made payable in three yearly equal installments. Full bounty is not allowed to discharged soldiers. In case of death the bounty is made payable to the children, wife, or mother, but not to the legal representative.

Notice of fifty days is required to be given before a draft is ordered.

The House provision allowing recruiting in rebel States was retained except as to Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana.

On the question of concurrence with the report, the vote stood as follows: Yeas, 16; Nays, 18. So the report was not concurred in.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Conness, Cowan, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that a second committee of conference be appointed on the bill.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) opposed a further conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) wished the Senator from Virginia (CARLILE) and his associates to know that if we leave the Government powerless to fill the ranks of the army, the Government will end in anarchy. Should we thwart that Government in this hour of its need and break up in confusion, or legislate for the wants of the army? Senators who have gone against every measure to sustain the Government, seem to think the hour has come when faction will triumph, when no more troops shall be raised, when GRANT shall no longer be sustained before Richmond. The Senator from Virginia (CARLILE) rises to counsel men who have sustained this contest with the rebellion, that it is not worth while longer to continue it. It was to be hoped that we would not take counsel from those who do nothing against the rebellion. To counsel the Senate upon this subject did not come with a good grace from the Senator (CARLILE.) He (MORRILL) would stay here a month if necessary. He would stay here till provision is made to fill our armies. He trusted that the motion for another Conference Committee would be agreed to.

Mr. CARLILE briefly replied to the remarks of Mr. MORRILL, and expressed his determination to oppose the rebellion, and stay here for thirty years, if need there should be, and vote all the time against such bill as the one under discussion.

Mr. SHERMAN's motion for the Senate to insist on its amendments and asking for a further Conference Committee was then adopted by yeas 28, nays 8.

Mr. CONNESS then moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to a second Conference Committee on the ground that there was danger that the bill might fail for want of a quorum in the House.

The motion was carried by yeas 20, nays 17.

The motion to disagree with the report of the Conference Committee was then reconsidered, and the report was finally concurred in by the following vote—yeas 27, nays 8:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Howe, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Willey, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson and Hendricks—8.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WADE made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been overthrown a republican form of government, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments.

Motion carried by yeas 18, nays 14.

The Senate then, at 5:20 P. M., took a recess until half-past 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HALE called up the bill making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions.

The bill was passed.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill correcting a clerical error in the Post-office law of June, 1864, which was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, it was amended so as to require the examination and approval of the claims by the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr. MCDOUGALL offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 as indemnity to Mexico, for the injuries she has sustained through the policy of the United States, on which he hinged a speech on the Mexican question, and then withdrew the amendment.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern Districts of New-York, was taken up and informally passed over.

The President pro tempore announced the following as the Conference Committee on the act amendatory to the Pension Law: Messrs. FOOT, HARLAN and VAN WINKLE.

The resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress at 12 o'clock meridian on July 4 then came up as the special order.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Union Democratic Association, asking that, in the event of inclement weather on the Fourth of July, the use of the Hall be granted in which to celebrate the day.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said it would be proposed to-day to adjourn on Monday at noon, hence the Hall could not be granted for such a purpose.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, objected to the Hall being used for any other than legislative purposes.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the Hall had been granted for other and worse purposes by the gentleman's (DAVIS') vote.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the gentleman (COX) was mistaken.

Mr. COX congratulated the gentleman (DAVIS) for not agreeing for once with the Republican side of the House.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the request of the Union Democratic Association was laid on the table.

SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) reported the Senate bill providing for the collection and sale of captured and abandoned property in the insurrectionary districts, and for preventing and punishing frauds.

The bill was passed.

INCREASING SALARIES.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was objected to, instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to report at the next session a bill raising the salaries of the female clerks in the public departments to nine hundred dollars a year.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) then reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating fifteen hundred dollars to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the Act to Prevent Smuggling.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PAYMASTER BRINTON.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House took up the Senate bill authorizing Paymaster BRINTON to be credited with $2,600,000, that being the amount destroyed by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had no captious opposition to the bill, but he had been informed that the money had been stolen.

Mr. STEVENS replied that some calumniator who knew nothing about the subject, must have told that to the gentleman. There were three examinations, showing that the money was destroyed by fire.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the Military Committee, with great unanimity, came to the conclusion that such credit ought to be given to Major BRINTON.

The bill was passed.

THE ARKANSAS REPRESENTATIVES.

The subject of paying the Arkansas Representatives, who came hither but were denied seats, salaries and mileage, coming up,

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) earnestly advocated the proposition, and paid a high compliment to the patriotism of Arkansas, the loyal people of which had, amid persecutions, maintained their love of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. BLAIR, of West Virginia, (Union,) was at a loss to conceive why these Representatives had been repudiated. He had thought it was the duty of loyal men to encourage those of insurrectionary States to emerge from the secession elements which threatened to destroy them.

By the action of the House, the subject is left in the hands of the Committee of Elections.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House bill providing for a Republican Government for States usurped or overthrown by rebellion, was taken up as returned from the Senate with merely one section, providing that States declared by the Proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, shall, until their return to their allegiance to the United States, be incapable of casting a Presidential vote or representation in Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) moved, that the House non-concur, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. STEVENS said the Senate gave them one good thing if nothing else.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 37 against 66.

A committee of conference was then ordered.

THE QUESTION OF DOUBLE PAY.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from

Continued on Eighth Page.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Accident to the Emperor—Prince Achille Murat—A Curious Story—Execution of La Pommerais—Burial of the Duc de Malakoff—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, June 10, 1864.

An accident has happened to the Emperor at Fontainbleau. I have not full particulars, and the more serious the accident may be, the more it is to be expected that the truth will be kept back. What I hear is, that, as he was rowing in a cockle-shell of a boat, in the lake in the gardens of the chateau, yesterday evening, he fell into the water and got a cold bath in his clothes. It is added that the boatman who went to his aid accidentally gave him a blow on the head, either with the prow of the boat or with an oar. An amusing *canard*, grafted upon the above story, is that a chamberlain of legitimate tendencies, under pretext of handing the Emperor an oar, gave him a knock on the head. I dare say it will turn out that the accident was not serious; but it was the common talk of the Bourse, and the fall of the day is attributed to no other cause. The news of the conference is much better, and it may now safely be said that the war in Denmark will not recommence.

In the *Moniteur* of to-day you may read the following paragraph:

"The young Prince ACHILLE MURAT, who was preparing for his examination at the Military School of St. Cyr, has obtained the Emperor's permission to enlist as a volunteer in the First Regiment of African Chasseurs, in order to take part in the expedition against the rebellious tribes. He has just left Paris to join his regiment. His Highness Prince MURAT, his father, accompanies him as far as Algiers."

Such is the official version of a story which has considerably amused the clubs for the last week. Now here is the real truth about it: ACHILLE MURAT, a lad of 18, one of the numerous grandsons of the fat pretender to the throne of Naples—old LUCIEN—was intended to get a commission at St. Cyr; but being a Prince, he obtained frequent leave of absence, which he employed in shaking a loose leg in Paris. He has lately fallen into the meshes of a famous lady of the *demi monde*—an English prostitute nicknamed CORA, who, in the short space of three years, has ruined a great many men of various nationalities. She now keeps carriages and horses and livery servants, and gives splendid dinners to young and old *roués*. Prince ACHILLE was seen publicly in the Bois de Boulogne and other places with this *lais*, and the thing got reported to the Emperor. What follows is a characteristic specimen of the Emperor's summary mode of dealing with those members of his family who give him trouble. One day last week he sent for ACHILLE, and addressing him kindly, asked how he was getting on at school? "Very well, Sire," was the reply. "Do you think you shall soon be able to pass your examination?" "Oh, no, Sire," said the fast youth in a great funk, "not quite yet." "Well," said the Emperor, "I did not think you could; the examinations are very hard now, and you have not been at St. Cyr long enough. Now I want to tell you that I have changed my mind about you. Instead of waiting to get a commission at St. Cyr, you shall go out at once to Africa as a private soldier, as many a good man has done before you. Fighting is going on there, and Gen. YUSUF will give you an opportunity of distinguishing yourself. My eye will be always upon you. Marshal RAUDON," said the Emperor turning to the Minister of War, "when can the Prince start?" "I have made arrangements," said the Marshal, who had his cue beforehand, "for his Highness to leave Paris on Saturday." "No, no," said the Emperor smiling, "he shall have one more Sunday in Paris; let him go on Monday." This put an end to the conversation, and on Monday last vigorously Master ACHILLE was packed off, leaving CORA to other lovers. If he gave a farewell dinner to his young comrades on his last Sunday, they probably sung to him MOZART's famous air *non più andrai far fallone amoroso*.

That superlative villain, LA POMMERAIS, the poisoner, met his deserts yesterday on the Place de la Roquette, where he was guillotined at 6 in the morning. There never was any truth in the reports spread by the partisans of the abolition of the punishment of death, that he had a chance of being pardoned. The Emperor is not the man to make himself unpopular with the lower classes by granting a pardon to a murderer because he is a gentleman and has good interest. I believe the Emperor to be even quite proof against the Empress' tears on such a subject. It is not true as reported that LA POMMERAIS' young wife was admitted to an interview with the Empress. LACHAUD, the barrister, saw her, and pleaded his cause over again. The Empress listened attentively and kindly, which may have made LACHAUD fancy he was making an impression. So, perhaps, he may have done upon her, but he never did upon the Emperor.

Apropos of the Empress, let me tell you, and I say it advisedly, that the best portrait ever made of her is one just finished by FAGNANI, for the Sanitary Fancy Fair at Philadelphia. The Empress sent for it to the Tuileries the day before it was packed, and was greatly pleased with it. Not only is this portrait a much better one in every way than that of WINTERHALTER's, now in the exhibition, but I give an unhesitating opinion that it is much better than the far more successful portrait which WINTERHALTER exhibited some years ago. I have never seen the peculiar *blonde* hair of the Empress, the special elevation of her eyebrows, the expression of her mouth, the fall of her shoulders and the beauty of her skin represented in such a life-like manner as in this picture of Mr. FAGNANI. The only fault to be found, and that a good one, is that the portrait is just a little flattered. It is more like what the Empress was seven years ago than what she is now. This picture was ordered and paid for by Dr. EVANS, the dentist. I believe he originally meant to make the fair a present of several hundred boxes of his celebrated tooth powder; but he has thought better of it, and I am sure that the beautiful portrait of the Empress will be infinitely more acceptable, and, at the same time, more creditable to his munificence.

The Duke of Malakoff (Marshal PELISSIER) was buried yesterday, at the State's charge, at the Invalides. The public took no interest in his funeral, and few people speak about it except the functionaries who had official places to see a gorgeous pageant. The conqueror of Sebastopol was never very popular in France. The *Progrès* of Lyons has been suspended for two months for ripping up the old story of PELISSIER's cruelty in smoking some Arab tribes to death in the caves of Dahara. I do believe that common report, aided by a parliamentary debate in LOUIS PHILIPPE's time, wrongs PELISSIER in this matter. It is, to my thinking, fully established that what he did was a military necessity, in no respect wantonly cruel or unjustified by the laws of war; and, moreover, he was covered by the positive orders of his superior, Marshal BUGEAUD. PELISSIER was a coarse, brutal man, and his habit of swearing was so inveterate that he could not check himself when he was Ambassador in London, where he greatly shocked the corps diplomatique, but he was not particularly cruel. However, people do say that the article in the *Progrès* of Lyons was supplied by Marshal CANROBERT, now Commandant of that garrison. CANROBERT never forgave PELISSIER for superseding him in the Crimea.

PELISSIER's young wife, a Spanish bride, aged 24, found for him by the Empress at a time when the Marshal was 65, attended the funeral yesterday. She has now a splendid fortune, besides her title and youth and beauty to tempt aspirants to the hand of a Duke's widow. PELISSIER leaves no son, but there is a daughter, and if the Imperial dynasty lasts long enough to see her married, the title of Duke of Malakoff will probably be revived in favor of her husband. The death of PELISSIER diminishes by one the number of general officers who, on a memorable occasion, were made to swear that they would support the Emperor's dynasty in the person of the little Imperial Prince, his son.

Disturbances have taken place at Cozes, near Saintes, in Brittany, on the occasion of the procession of the *Fête Dieu*. Some Protestants, wishing to cross the street, were stopped by some gendarmes, on the ground that they were interfering with the line of procession. The Protestants claimed their right of circulation in the public highway, and a scuffle took place, which, though it does not appear to have been very serious, occasions much local excitement. If the law which prohibits Catholic processions out of the precincts of the Church in places where there are inhabitants professing other religions, were duly observed, difficulties of this kind could not happen. The Emperor is now inconvenienced by the encouragement he gave to the priests at the beginning of his reign for electioneering purposes. All over France there are complaints, this year, of the *Fête Dieu* processions.

The following extract from an article in the *Siècle* is worth your reading:

"The *Moniteur*, which never conceals its sympathies for the cause of the South, is forced to recognize the success of Gen. GRANT. May the illustrious chief of the Federal army bring to a good end the work which the Republic has confided to him. May he put an end to this fratricidal war, which afflicts all friends of liberty! We cannot too strongly condemn the false ideas which certain organs of opinion have accredited on the subject among the French people. It is not rare to meet with people, otherwise very liberal, who rejoice in the victories of the South, when it gains victories, and who would find it very difficult to give a reason for their preference. We must, however, repeat this—the South is in precisely the same case as our Southern or Western Provinces would be if they were to rebel against France, against French unity. Would the most enthusiastic partisans of the South dare to justify such an insurrection? The North is fighting for its country and for the union of the States which compose it; it is fighting, moreover, for a great principle—the abolition of Slavery. Every step in advance of the Federal army strikes a blow at the heart of this monstrous and inhuman institution, without which the South says she cannot possibly live. The triumph of the South would perpetuate Slavery and justify every despotism. Gen. GRANT is the representative of the two greatest, the two holiest causes here below—nationality and liberty. Gen. LEE, on the contrary, notwithstanding his indisputable merits, his military talent and his admirable energy, is but a rebel chief, who, in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, preaches Slavery, which Christ condemned."

The *Moniteur* affects to wail over the hard fate of the New-York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. A Paris paper ironically asks whether this may be taken as a symptom that the Emperor intends to grant liberty of the press in France.

PARIS, Friday, June 17, 1864.

It is quite true, as I told you in my letter last week, that the Emperor got a ducking in the Fontainebleau Lake. The Paris papers did not dare say a word about it until the thing had been the rounds of the whole European press, and even then only one or two of them alluded to it, and that but slightly. A Rouen paper pretended that the Emperor merely slipped on the edge of the lake, and that only his foot went into the water. But the truth is, that he fell in plump, and was in considerable danger. He was amusing himself in trying to paddle a light canoe made to hold only one person, and somehow or other he overbalanced himself and went overboard. NAPOLEON III., who is an adept in most manly exercises, swims well, but in the part of the lake into which he fell there is a great deal of mud, which hampered his legs and prevented him from striking out freely. It seems moreover certain that his head bumped against the canoe as he rose to the surface of the water. However, he got out without assistance and walked to the chateau, dripping wet, to tell his own story to the Empress. There are rumors of "slight congestion" and "fever" having ensued. I have no private information on this head; but this much is certain, that a Ministerial Council in Paris which the Emperor had promised to attend was postponed for three days; everybody believes, and it seems probable, that the postponement was on account of this accident. Whatever may be the truth about this, the Emperor is well enough now; he was at the Fontainebleau races on Sunday, and came to Paris on business on Monday, and passed a night in the Tuileries.

On Tuesday morning, before the Ministerial Council, the Emperor gave an audience to M. BUDBERG, the Russian Ambassador, previous to the departure of the latter for Kissingen, where he goes to be present at the Conference got up very suddenly between the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The Government journals are instructed to make light of this meeting of sovereigns, but the way in which they perform their mission betrays considerable irritation. It may be very true, as they say, that there is small danger in these times, of a repetition, in all its circumstances, of the "Holy Alliance," but it is perfectly absurd to pretend, as the *Pays* does, that the simultaneous presence of the three Northern potentates at a German watering place is nothing but an accidental coincidence. To believe this we must suppose not only that each sovereign was prescribed the same identical waters at the same time, but that their three Prime Ministers, who respectively accompany them, all want Kissingen treatment too. No; there must be something in it, though nobody knows what. I may add, however, that the meeting excites no uneasiness and little notice on the Bourses of Europe. It is intimated in some quarters that the Emperor was quite reassured on the subject by M. DE BUDBERG; and some go so far as to say that this diplomatist is commissioned to invite the Czar to Fontainebleu for the first week in July.

We are as much at sea as ever about the London Conference or the Danish Question, the meeting of which has been put off twice within a week, and is now put off again 'till Saturday. The optimists say that these delays are favorable, because they show that the plenipotentiaries will not meet in conference again until they have come to a satisfactory agreement by private negotiation. The pessimists, on the other hand, declare that both Denmark and Germany are equally obstinate; that the solution is as far off as ever, and that a renewal of the war is certain. The French official writers, with one voice, say that come what may, France will stand aloof for the present, because her participation in the conflict would mean a general war. They endeavored, however, with wonderful unanimity, to egg England on to a war with Germany by herself, saying that such a war might be carried on entirely by sea, and would lead to no serious consequences. An anecdote, however, told of a recent conversation between M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and a German Minister, perhaps affords a key to French feeling in this matter. What would be the consequence, the French Minister for foreign affairs is said to have asked, if England were to blockade the German ports? The answer was that all Germany would then make a hostile tariff against England and consume French products. In spite, however, of all such talk, my own opinion decidedly is that the armistice, which stands to expire on the 26th of this month, will surely be renewed; and I do not think the war will be suffered to begin again.

Since writing the above I read in the *France*, just out, that the London conference, instead of meeting in Schleswig, is once more adjourned!

From the following extract from the last number of the *Presse* of Vienna, it would appear that in Austria great reactionary results are expected to follow from the Kissengen meeting:

"The three sovereigns will consider how best to put a stop to that division of strength in Europe—that divergency in the mutual relations of the Powers which is so disastrous to the cause of order, and they will erect a strong barrier against which tumultuous movements will strive in vain—a barrier which will assure the free development of States, and protect the peace of Europe against surprises from the policy of enfranchisement."

If you do not think the above language clear, the fault is not in my translation, but in that haziness which proverbially pervades German compositions. It is plain, however, that some sort of new Holy Alliance is contemplated in Germany. The grand thing which restrains the absolute monarchs is the fear, as the *Presse* naïvely expresses it, that "France might avail herself of the phraseology of popular sovereignty for the purposes of military glory and conquest." Aye! "there's the rub!" The French Emperor, though a despot at home, represents a democratic principle, which the wisdom of Continental autocrats fear.

The Confederates seem not more lucky in their choice of financial than of diplomatic negotiators. The cotton loan, which was in one sense so successful, has proved an abundant source of legal proceeding, of the kind which the French call *procès scandaleux*. The contractor of the loan having refused to allow his commission to the originator of the idea, who claims also to have put him in communication with the Confederate agent here, Mr. SLIDELL, an action was commenced in the Queen's Bench to compel payment. In answer to this, ERLANGER & Co. brought an action in the courts here against the other, (CARTERET,) for 10,000 francs—money advanced, as the latter says, on account of the much larger sum he claims. Mr. SLIDELL's examination before a commission was produced in evidence, but from the defective state of his memory, this rather confuses than throws light on the question. However, it was decided here against ERLANGER, and at the end of the month the original action comes up for hearing in the Queen's Bench. It is worth calling attention to, for if any of the witnesses have better memories than Mr. SLIDELL, some curious revelations on the subject of what the Americans call "log-rolling," may be looked for. ERLANGER & Co. are defendants in a whole series of other actions which, if suffered to come to trial, are likely to make the public very wary in all future loan operations. The difference between the price of contract and that of omission of the cotton loan put 19 per cent. profit into the hands of the contractors; of this 2½ is claimed by Mr. CARTERET, and it is probable that from the 16½ remaining there may be several claimants.

The other questions arise from the bankruptcy of the Credit Commercial of Colmar, of which the managers have found it convenient to take an airing in Belgium. They introduced into the market a joint stock company for a crystal palace for permanent exhibition of works of art. The assignees have brought an action against Mr. ERLANGER, to enable him to explain by what means he induced the ex-managers of this ex-credit to buy land for their building at more than four times the price at which he *contracted* to purchase it a few months before. The sum is not enormous, about £130,000, but the log cut out of it is a very big one.

PARISIAN.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Hopes—Oxford and Cambridge Sympathies—Grand Effort for Recognition—The Alabama—A Pirate Captain on International Law—Rebels and Heroes—American Ship Mortgages—Conference—Threats of War—Soldiers' Homes—Death of Wm. Smith O'Brien.

LONDON, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

It is the prevailing opinion, and the more prevailing hope, in England, that the steamer now due will bring news of the thorough defeat of the Army of the Potomac. The news is waited for with anxiety, indeed, but also with great confidence. The defeat of Gen. LEE and the surrender of Richmond would be heavy blows to the general feeling of England. Sympathy for the cause of the South is more decided at this moment than it has been at any time since the war commenced, even the under-graduates at Oxford and Cambridge, in their noisy annual manifestations, do not forget to groan the Federals and cheer the Confederates; and a Confederate officer, who happened to be at Oxford the other day, when his grey uniform was recognized, was made the hero of a tumultuous ovation. If there is anything in spiritual forces—if the feelings and wishes of people have any potency—the North is fighting England to-day as really as in either of the two wars in which British and American armies were opposed to each other. I doubt very much if America had not more sympathy in 1780 and in 1813 in England, than the Federal Government has to-day.

The leading Confederates are so certain of the result of the present campaign that they are moving heaven and earth, and whatever else may be favorable to their cause, to bring on a grand effort in Parliament for recognition. The moment the news comes that Gen. GRANT is foiled in his attack on Richmond, thousands of petitions will be poured upon both Houses, and every engine set at work. The Governments of France and England will be beset at the same moment. To England the bribe will be free trade—to France protection for Mexico. Every day counts in favor of the South, and against the North. It is impossible to live in this atmosphere, and not become infected by it. The *Morning Star* keeps up its courage pretty well. I cannot say much for the other advocates of the Northern cause. They are clear enough which side ought to beat, but are not so sanguine as to the result as they were a year ago.

The *Alabama* has just gone into a French port for repairs, and Capt. SEMMES has amused himself by writing to the *Times* an elaborate argument to prove that England ought to open her ports to Confederate prizes. The *Times* considers it rather remarkable that the Captain of a pirate ship, and therefore himself a pirate, and liable as such to be hung at the yard-arm of any ship that should capture him, should sit down with WHEATON and PUFFENDORFF and write elaborate arguments on international law. Of course, it is not an every-day transaction; but still not so unprecedented as one might suppose. A rebel, by English law, may be hanged, drawn and quartered. But when a rebel has made a good fight, he may be recognized as a hero, patriot, Father of his Country, and so on. Up to a certain point, men who fight against constituted authority are liable to the penalties which attach to rebellion and treason. When that point has been passed they become what fortune makes them, by the rule of "*un fait accompli*." There is, I suppose, a moral statute of limitations in these cases, and a man cannot, after a certain period, be treated as a rebel or traitor, though from force of habit, or motives of policy, we may continue to call him so.

The *Index* of this week, which it is possible may escape your observation, has a list of sixty-eight American ships transferred to British owners during the past year, and mortgaged, in most cases pretty heavily, to their former American owners. As the law stands, this is rather a slippery transaction, and the *Index* means mischief. The parties registering vessels transferred in this way are required to make oaths of of a pretty stringent character, and may be liable to prosecution for perjury, and to forfeit the vessels, which would be unpleasant to the mortgagees, among whom I see the names of a number of prominent merchants in New-York and Boston. Then Capt. SEMMES will no doubt put this list in his pocket, and on the next cruise of the *Alabama* he might decide that such ships had no right to their British protections, and treat them accordingly.

The conference makes no progress. In eight days the extended armistice will have expired, and hostilities, for anything that now appears, will recommence. Last night, in a debate in the House of Lords, the German Powers were threatened with war with England, if they did not accept the line of the Dannewerk. Earl RUSSELL did not say that if peace on their terms were not agreed to, the British fleet would be sent to the Baltic—as President of the conference he could scarcely have done that; but he contented himself with saying, very significantly, that the fleet was ready for any service that might be required of it. To all appearances, it amounts to an ultimatum. The French are delighted at the prospect of a war between England and Germany. France will remain neutral, and extend her commerce over the world. The German flag will be driven from the seas—that of England will no longer be safe, while France will be the great neutral and commercial Power.

But if Italy should take this opportunity, aided by England, to strike a blow for Venetia? What if the mission of GARIBALDI was to engage England in a war for Denmark, to give Italy this very opportunity? And what if the revolution should also find an opportunity for itself in Poland and Hungary? There may be war in ten days, but I think not. The Emperor of Russia is on a visit to Germany. He may come to Paris, or the Emperor of France may meet him half way. I think that within a week it will be amicably settled.

There was a good fight last night in the Commons, on the war in Ashantee, in which the Government has behaved much as usual, and the officers and men have suffered accordingly. The resolution of censure was lost, by a Government majority of seven, but such a victory is next thing to a defeat. One or two more such and there will be a dissolution, and a new election in August. Lord PALMERSTON clings to office with the tenacity of old age and long habit, but he is very shaky, and his temper is not what it has been. Earl DERBY has no wish to take the premiership, but he will not be able to avoid it much longer.

Greenwich Hospital, the grand old asylum for sailors, founded by CHARLES II., at the instance of NELL GWYNN, is being hauled over the coals in Parliament. Its enormous revenues are chiefly expended on a lot of lazy officials, while the few sailors provided for, having nothing to do and no way to amuse themselves, spend their time in tippling shops and worse places. It is now proposed to pension them off, and let them live in their native villages around the coast, with their relatives, where they may find occupation and society, and where their little stipends will be of some use. May it not be well to consider this matter a little before building those soldiers' homes I see mooted in American newspapers. I doubt the policy of gathering numbers of idle men into such institutions, where they rust out without benefit to any one. Hospitals for the sick, the blind and those who are quite disabled, if you please, but his free native air for the old soldier and pensioner, who would enjoy his honors better where he is known, and among his relations than in an ambitious institution which would be little better than a State prison for life, without the labor that makes a prison endurable.

The telegraph announces the death, last night, at Bangor, of the well-known Irish patriot WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, known to many Americans and all Irishmen in America. As an honest and truly patriotic man, his memory will always be honored. He had some personal peculiarities and obliquities of judgment, such as his condemnation of the war and Southern proclivities, but his heart, I believe, was in the right place. I believe he had a genuine love for America, and was not able to bring himself to hate any part of it. But he is gone, and his faults are to be forgiven and his great and noble qualities alone remembered.

MONADNOCK.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, June 16.

A letter from Capt. SEMMES, on the subject of Maritime Law, cannot fail to command attention. If we are to take the statements of his enemies, literally, this officer is the commander of a piratical vessel, and is therefore a pirate himself, liable to be strung up to the yard-arm of the first ship that catches him. The very idea of such a character quietly sitting down, with *Phillimore* and *Wheaton* before him, to justify his own proceedings, and claim the sympathy of the English public, is not a little incongruous. It seems to show that, whether a pirate or not in a technical sense, he has more refined feelings than we commonly attribute to persons of that lawless class, and believes himself to be serving in a good cause. *For ourselves, we have never regarded Capt. Semmes in any such light, or supposed the term "pirate" to have been applied to him in sober earnest.* A pirate is a highwayman of the seas, preying on commerce without a commission from a belligerent State, and this could never be said of Capt. SEMMES.

The sum and substance of this argument is, that he burned the ships because he had no other means of annoying the Federals, and this is the best account that he could give of the matter. * * *

The basis of Capt. SEMMES' reasoning being radically unsound, the superstructure can hardly be stronger. It is in vain that he accumulates authorities to show that if we had not expressly excluded the prizes of both belligerents, the presumption would have been in favor of their admission. Very likely it might, though it is a point upon which the text writers speak with hesitation; but what is beyond all question is, that we had a perfect right so to exclude them, and that we exercised it. Of course, it would have been very convenient to the Confederate States to have Prize Courts of their own, sitting at Charleston or Savannah upon prizes constructively in their custody, but in fact lying safely in the Mersey or the Thames. No doubt it was extremely vexatious to see the prime inducement to privateering cut away by the Order in Council, for no private adventurer could afford to adopt the tactics of the *Alabama* and her consorts. "As if by magic, the privateers which had already been commissioned disappeared from the seas," and "so far as results were concerned," the Declaration of Paris was put in force against the Confederates. The inference drawn by Capt. SEMMES is, that being free to choose one of two alternatives, we should have chosen that which would have been least hard upon him. This reminds us of the "sympathy" which the Northerners used to demand that we should infuse into our neutrality. Had we yielded to such appeals on either side, we should by this time be playing the part of the Homeric ZEUS, now giving the Trojans a lift, now inclining the scales in favor of the Greeks. Again we must protest against so absurd a view of our position as neutrals. We do not care to discuss with Capt. SEMMES the question whether we were bound by any treaty obligations to do as we did; it is enough for us that we were not prohibited by any such obligations, and acted in perfect good faith. Everything that has since happened confirms us in the belief that it was far better to refuse than to concede the privilege of asylum to both of the belligerents. Other nations thought the same, and the fact of their following our example, which Capt. SEMMES converts into a fresh topic of accusation against us, ought to have opened his eyes to the extravagance of his last paragraph. It would have been more to the purpose if, instead of imputing unworthy motives to this country, he had taken the opportunity of explaining the circumstances under which the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers have been equipped in fraud of that neutrality which he invokes. Justice is one thing, but parties who claim something more than justice, because they are "struggling against odds," must at least come into court with clean hands.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 17.

Capt. SEMMES merely holds the mirror up to nature, and that much against his will, since every vessel sunk, instead of being sold, is so much cash loss to him. The true moral of his proceedings is the atrocious hatefulness of the whole system, and they will not be without their use if they serve to strengthen the growing disposition in mercantile communities to insist upon the emancipation of peaceful commerce from the licensed spoilers of war. One word more to Capt. SEMMES. If he indulges in abuse, he must suit his epithets to British tastes. "Negrophilist" is not a term of reproach with Englishmen any more than "philanthropist." Indeed, the one term seems to be included in the other, for a friend of the human race must be a friend of the black man as well as of the white.

GRANT VS. M'CLELLAN.

From the London Globe.

On the whole Grant has succeeded so far in fulfilling his implied promise to fight it out on the line from the Rapidan to Richmond, a line he has consistently followed from the beginning. To say, as a Richmond journal and its echoes say, that he might have landed his army on the Pamunkey instead of moving overland, is *simply to say that Gen. Lee is a fool.* It would be interesting to know how Gen. GRANT was to withdraw his army from the Culpepper country, and embark it, without the knowledge of Gen. LEE, and more interesting to know whether Gen. LEE would have remained on Mine Run in quiet contemplation, or would have taken some steps to thwart the Federal plan. As to finally bringing his army into the Peninsula, it is only by a license of language that the countries immediately round Richmond can be described as part of the Peninsula; but, if they be so described, then any assailant of Richmond, unless he operate south of the James, must work in the Peninsula. *Grant's campaign is entirely different from McClellan's; it was based on a different principle, and it has been worked out in a different manner. The only likeness between them lies in the fact that the object in both cases is the same.*

"THE WISH FATHER TO THE THOUGHT."

From the Liverpool Mercury, June 18.

It was eagerly reported on 'Change yesterday that a telegram had been received from New-York, via Cape Race, stating that GRANT's army had been completely defeated by LEE, and that GRANT himself had been taken prisoner. The message, it was alleged, had been brought by the steamer *Caledonia*, which had arrived at Greenock during the forenoon. So much anxiety was caused by the report that special telegrams were forwarded to Glasgow asking for further information on the subject. The reply received from the purser of the *Caledonia* was to the effect that the steamer left New-York on June 4, and called at Cape Race at 8:30 in the evening of June 6. He asked for the latest telegrams, but got none, except an announcement that the Cunard steamer *China* had arrived at Halifax. The purser stated that he made express inquiries for political news, and was told that none had been received from New-York later the morning of June 4.

The purser's reply was posted in the Exchange Newsroom, and it soon allayed the excitement which the false report had caused.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE—THE REBEL GOVERNMENT DISAVOWS THE ACTS OF THE PIRATES.

From the London Index.

We stated some time past that the Confederate Government had sent a Commissioner to Halifax for the purpose of investigating the facts in the case of the seizure of the United States merchant steamer *Chesapeake*, and we gave at some length the principles of international law upon which the Government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the act, and base a claim for the restitution of the vessel. We are now able to add that, upon the report of its Commissioner, *the Confederate Government, placed in full possession of the facts, has decided that these principles are not applicable to the Chesapeake, and, so far from forming the basis of a future demand against the British Government, the act of the captors is distinctly and formally disavowed.* The judicial authorities of the colony have, we believe, been unofficially informed of this conclusion. The position assumed by the Confederate Government we understand to be this: While it maintains, and will continue to maintain, the right and the duty of every citizen of the Confederate States, and every foreigner enlisted in their service, to wage warfare openly or by stratagem upon the vessels of their enemy on the high seas, whether armed or not, it will afford no countenance or encouragement, whether direct or indirect, to any attempts on the part of neutral subjects, or within neutral jurisdictions, to organize expeditions for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against the United States.

OUR COMMERCE.

From the London Times, June 17.

The London Custom-house records show that in the year 1863 608 American (United States) vessels, of 328,665 tons in all, were sold and transferred to British subjects. Some of the ships were afterward mortgaged to American merchants.

THE PRUSSIANS IN WANT OF IRON-CLADS.

A Berlin letter to the *Times* says:

"The *Cross Journal* of this date, while casting doubt on a recent report that Prussia was purchasing iron-plated ships in France, admits that there are earnest endeavors making in America to obtain ships-of-war for account of this Government."

MILITARY NEWS.

Advices from Sylt state that that island had been occupied by Danish troops, that a flotilla of gunboats had arrived off Keiturn, landed a detachment and surrounded the town, which had been declared in a state of siege. Seven persons, known for their German sympathies, were arrested and sent to Copenhagen. The Mayor was suspended for not having displayed sufficient energy.

The Danish Ambassador to St. Petersburgh had arrived at Copenhagen, and was reported to be the bearer of Russian proposals for the settlement of the dispute.

The London journals point to the debate in the House of Lords on the 17th, as an indication of possible war by England on behalf of Denmark.

OUR TARIFF.

From the Shipping Gazette, June 17.

The Federal States of America seem determined, if possible, to prevent the extension of trade. We have now before us the details of the new tariff, which will come into operation on the 1st proximo. We are disposed to make every allowance for the position of the Government, and the necessity for raising additional means to meet the expenses of the present costly war; but one thing is very evident, viz.: that unusually high prices for goods and produce must eventually have the effect of lessening the consumption. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that hitherto—we here refer more particularly to the last eighteen months—enhanced duties *have not had what may be termed a depressing effect upon the demand for imported goods. They have added considerably to the receipts into the Treasury, and the great consuming classes have purchased freely, at almost fabulous prices compared with the cost of production.* In the meantime the power of purchase has been increased in a corresponding degree. The immense issue of paper money has given the people additional power to purchase, and so long as the taste for foreign goods continues, so long will the consumption be large, and the demand for gold on foreign account active. We doubt, therefore—because we must not forget that the internal system of taxation in America is highly oppressive—whether the new duties will either absolutely protect home manufactures, or reduce the foreign trade to a minimum. Still, any measure which seems to aim at the destruction of trade generally, must be regarded with a certain amount of uneasiness by those who have embarked their capital in goods suitable to the New-York markets. In ordinary times it would, we believe, have been impossible to pass such a measure as that now under consideration; but the inflated state of the currency in the Northern States, and the vast expenditure going on, *lead us to conclude that the promoters of this system will suffer disappointment from its operation.* Admitting that our merchants will see the necessity for caution in operating upon a new basis, it may be doubted whether there will be any great falling off in the imports of foreign goods into America from the working of the present law. So long as money is very abundant, and so long as the demands upon the Government are excessive, trade may continue to flourish, hostile tariffs notwithstanding. But we may have to record a very different state of things, so far as the North is concerned, very shortly after the close of the present struggle. The new duty on tea will amount to 25 cents per pound. Raw sugar will pay 3½ cents to 4 cents, and refined 5 cents to 10 cents per pound. The impost on the former article, compared with our own, will certainly not be oppressive; but evidently that on sugar will almost wholly destroy the outward trade in refined goods from England and the continent. At no period has it been of an important character; still, it is not likely that any attempt will be made to supply even a moderate portion of the demand in the States. We come, however, to articles which bear directly upon our national prosperity, such as iron, steel, copper, &c. Pig iron will pay $9 per ton, other kinds from about 25 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. The amount upon steel will be about 30 per cent., upon coal 50 cents to $1 25 per ton, on lead 2 cents ℔ lb., and on copper 2½ cents. The export demand for wool is likely to receive a decided check. The new duties will, on the average, be nearly 30 per cent. But even this amount will not wholly destroy the trade, although it appears to us that a larger amount of profit will be derived from manufactured goods than from the sale of wool itself. The rates for carpets will be from 25 cents to $1 25 per square yard; for woolen cloths 35 per cent. ad valorem. Readymade clothing will be subject to 20 and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Raw cotton is set down at 2 cents per pound, whilst cotton goods will pay from 20 to 30 per cent., and linens 35 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. We have here sketched out the chief features of the new tariff, which, it will be perceived, are oppressive in their character. In a general way, we might conclude that a great rise in the duties upon nearly all articles of import, and many of them in daily use and consumption, would lead to a serious depression in trade. Whilst we admit that the demand for many export commodities will fall off, it is necessary to consider the power of the States to consume foreign manufactured goods. There is no doubt whatever that it is very large, though not expansive, and it is quite clear to us that large speculative operations will continue so long as the present great abundance of money exists. Again, are we still in a position to compete successfully with the American manufacturers? We possess comparatively cheap labor, our tariff is very low in numerous instances, and upon cotton and wool no duty is now levied. We have, beside, a description of machinery unsurpassed by any other nation. Our power of manufacture, therefore, gives us an enormous advantage over foreign rivals, and, no doubt, we can produce goods at a far cheaper rate than the Americans. We shall, certainly, continue to trade with the States under difficulties, but we see no reason whatever to look forward to a very serious decrease in our exports from the operation of the new law. We may observe, however, that we have something to apprehend from the unusually small quantities of American produce forwarded to this country. For several months past we have received very limited supplies, whilst our trade in the States has been very large and prosperous. The result is, that heavy shipments of bullion continue to reach us, and the stocks of the precious metals in America are being gradually reduced. How long this state of things can continue without serious inconvenience to the American merchants, must very soon become a matter for their consideration. Increased shipments of produce from America would tend to bring about a more wholesome state of things. They would, likewise, give more confidence to shippers here, and enable them to operate freely, in spite of the enhanced duties. An abundance of paper money may enable the Government to tide over present difficulties; but we regard a continuous outflow of gold otherwise than in a favorable light. At present there is really no inducement for the Americans to ship largely of any kind of produce. Our prices are so extremely low that, although wheat and flour are now carried at nominal freights, there is a loss on sales here compared with New-York. And, should our new crop of grain turn out as productive as last season, there will be a very poor prospect for the Western farmers for some time. Meanwhile, gold will leave the country, and we may find a premium on it equal to 100 per cent. Still, with all these adverse influences, our impression is—such is the extent of trade in the States, arising, in a great measure, from an inflated paper currency—that the new tariff will not reduce our American trade to any serious extent.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, June 13.

The French journals published this morning a correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. DAYTON, touching the late vote of the House of Representatives of the United States regarding the French occupation of Mexico. It is a subject which doubtless some day may lead to complications and difficulties, unless France withdraws her army before the close of the American civil war. I have on former occasions endeavored to explain the relations of France with the Government at Washington; they are involved and very delicate. The policy of the United States Government, as represented by diplomatic agents in Europe is to keep on good terms with all foreign countries, and not add to home difficulties. When the Emperor NAPOLEON decided on founding an Empire in Mexico, it was very natural that the French Minister at Washington should be employed to sound the American Cabinet, and send home the tone of public feeling on this subject. What came from Washington was simply an assurance that the United States Government would not in any way interfere with the French expedition; but no assurance could be given about recognizing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the proposed empire. The American Government seemed to say: "Go on; establish a respectable and orderly rule in Mexico; if you can, so much the better. We will consider the question of the empire at some future period." Mr. DAYTON has probably never said more than this to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. MAXIMILIAN, report says, was not quite satisfied about the attitude of the United States; but he had accepted the Mexican throne with all its detractions and perils, so that this trifle did not prevent him from keeping his engagement. But when the House of Representatives lately made a solemn demonstration against the foundation of an empire on American soil, it became naturally a subject of diplomatic interrogation, the results of which are now made public. Mr. SEWARD at Washington and Mr. DAYTON at Paris were placed in a very difficult position. All they could say was that the solemnly-expressed opinion of the House of Representatives did not impose on the Government any new policy toward France, and that it involved no immediate consequences. So the matter rests. But the French Government must be correctly informed of the universal public opinion of the North on this subject. The danger exists, although in the far distance of events it becomes infinitely small. There are those who know America well, and say that this civil war will go on for years—that if the North gets to Richmond or the South to Washington, to use their own expression, "it won't amount to much." Then Mexico may make an alliance with the South; that is to say, the Emperor, Court, and foreign army, who we shall call the Mexicans for some time to come, may do so. When the Austrian Archduke was in Paris, Mr. SLIDELL, the Southern Envoy, attempted to approach him, but the future Emperor was advised to observe a strict neutrality toward America, North and South; and I believe Mr. DAYTON did not wait on the Archduke, and, it may be, made no attempt at an audience. Up to the present moment there is no question of recognition. The Emperor has only notified himself to Austria, France and Belgium; and the United States and the Courts of the Old World have yet to learn officially that MAXIMILIAN I. is Emperor of Mexico. No Government of the North ever can acknowledge him; but that does not involve a question of war against the Mexican occupation, or a war with France. So far as material and commercial advantages are concerned, America can only hail with satisfaction a respectable Government taking the place of a demoralized Republic. The policy of France is to remain friends with America, and the policy of America is to remain friends with France—at least so long as the civil war lasts. No doubt the Emperor NAPOLEON will do what he can to withdraw France from all responsibility toward Mexico as early as possible. The formation of an army of Germans, Belgians and French, who will all take the Mexican oath, is rapidly organizing. The commercial world will rally round the Government, and native Mexicans can always be found in that land of freebooters ready to take service for regular pay. The accounts which reach France from Vera Cruz show commercial activity, and a sort of waking-up of enterprise. Already the "contractor" is on the ground; mines, railways and lands are demanded in "concession." It may become the interest of all the world that the South American empire should prosper.

EMIGRATION IN 1863.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 11.

The report of the Emigration Commissioners, just issued, shows that the great emigration which began with the Irish famine of 1847, but declined rapidly at the commencement of the Russian war in 1854, when a demand for recruits arose, and revived again early in 1857, until the Indian mutiny caused another demand for the army, never since attained any large proportions until 1863. In that year 223,758 emigrants left the United Kingdom, 27 per cent. of them English, 7 per cent. Scotch, 52 per cent. Irish, 4 per cent. foreigners, and 10 per cent. not distinguished. 145,813 of them went to the United States, 53,054 to Australia and New-Zealand, 18,083 to British North America. On the question whether Irish emigration has been feeding the Federal army the commissioners remark that the Irish emigration of last year fell far short of that of the years immediately following the famine, and amounted to only two per cent. of the population of Ireland; that of the Irish emigration to the United States, the proportion which consisted of single men, was almost precisely the same in 1863 as in 1860, the year before the war began, and that in the first three months of the present year the proportion has been less than in the first quarter of 1860. Boys above twelve are classed as single "men" in emigration returns, and a large proportion of the remainder emigrated as sons or brothers in families; the commissioners think that there would not be more than 25,000 out of whom the Federal army would have a chance of obtaining recruits, and that it is not to be assumed that even a majority of these took service. The largeness of the emigration from Ireland is attributed to distress, and the liberality of preceding emigrants almost provided the entire expenses of the escape from it; for it is known, that more than £412,000 was remitted in 1863 by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom. Forty per cent. of the emigrants who went to the United States took passage in British steamers. The establishment of these steam-liners has effected a great and advantageous change in the carriage of emigrants, and the mortality in 1863 was very small—only 0.10 per cent. in steamships, and 0.26 in sailing ships. Unhappily, however, the year saw some very melancholy casualties at sea. The *Anglo-Saxon* was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, and [illegible] lives lost; the *Lord Raglan* sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne in February, 1863, with [illegible] passengers and crew, and has not since been heard of; it is supposed that she was burnt. Of the emigrants to Australia and New-Zealand 41,353 went out on their own resources, and 11,700 obtained passage certificates or warrants through their friends in the colonies or were otherwise assisted out of the public funds. The increase in the number of passenger warrants is a satisfactory feature of the emigration, and will probably furnish a sufficient supply of male laborers; but the demand for female domestic servants continues as great as ever. The commissioners sent last year 4,131 single women to Australia, but the position of respectable women servants in this country is so favorable that it is impossible to procure the number the Australian colonies would wish to receive. New-Zealand voted and sent to the commissioners £10,000 to be expended in assisting emigration thither from the manufacturing districts, and the board sent out accordingly 643 passengers. The colonial demand is for men accustomed to outdoor labor. Of the general statistics of emigration it may suffice to mention that in the eight years, 1847 to 1854, 1,321,725 of the Irish emigrated to America, attracted by the great extent of its labor-market.

EXECUTION OF LA POMMERAIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star*, writing from Paris on June 10, says: "LA POMMERAIS was this morning executed at 6 o'clock, in front of La Roquette. Yesterday at 5 P. M. orders were given to carry it out, the Procureur-General having a few hours earlier announced the Emperor's decision not to alter the judgment of the Assize Court of the Seine. This was not told the unhappy convict before 5 o'clock this morning. The Governor of LA ROQUETTE then entered his cell, and briefly conveyed to him the Emperor's refusal to interfere with the decision of the law officers. LA POMMERAIS was awake when the door opened, and, on hearing his fate, merely replied, 'I am ready to meet it.' The chaplain next made his appearance. He threw himself on the prisoner's neck, and embraced him several times. A private conversation, or rather a kind of confession, ensued, which lasted for some minutes. It is not, however, confidently supposed that this proceeded from any change of faith, but rather from an impulse to speak confidentially to another human being; for the evening before, LA POMMERAIS, on being asked by the governor of the prison if he required the consolations of the Church, he replied, 'But religion is good for women and children.' The conversation with the chaplain over, M. CLAUDE, the Director of the Police of Public Safety, entered and demanded if the convict had any revelation to make, to which an answer in the negative was given. LA POMMERAIS was then handed over to the executioner's assistants, who brought him into the 'robing-room.' His hands and feet were then pinioned and his hair cut. He submitted with apparent resignation to this operation. Before it was finished the Chaplain asked to cut off one lock for Mme. LA POMMERAIS. This request was granted, and before the relic was folded away, LA POMMERAIS kissed it, asking as he did so, that it should be forthwith given to his wife, from whom the priest in attendance read a most tender letter. At five minutes to six the prison doors were opened, and the condemned man was directed to proceed to the scaffold. He advanced with a firm step. His face was of a death-like pallor, and, owing to the chill air of the morning, and the light clothing which he wore, he shivered as he advanced toward the scaffold. The language of those non-official persons who assembled to witness this expiation of a great crime was brutal to the last degree. They hissed and hooted as the convict was about to mount the ladder, and were loudest in their brutal demonstrations when the crucifix was pressed to his lips. The blade had scarcely severed his head from his body, when a rush was made to do violence to the trunk. The troops were obliged to interfere, and had some difficulty in repelling the crowd, which was excited by the sight of a 'gentleman criminal' to a pitch of savage ferocity. When all was over, the chaplain turned round, and in a loud voice, said: 'I am, I am glad to say, consoled by what has passed between us.' The *Pays*, in noticing this expiation of a great crime, states that the crowd retired in silence. But I am in a position to affirm that the contrary was the case. The *Presse* and some other journals bear out the information I have this morning received from a private source."

THE FOREIGN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "The complete organization of the foreign troops in the service of Mexico will form an effective force of 16,000 men, composed as follows: 8,000 French, 6,000 Austrians and 2,000 Belgians. This corps will assume the title of 'The Foreign Legion,' and the Commander-in-Chief will be a French General, having the grade of Lieutenant-General. He will receive his orders direct from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and will only have to refer to the Ministry of War upon administrative affairs. The Foreign Legion will be divided into several regiments, which will bear the titles of 'Emperor Napoleon III.,' 'Emperor of Austria,' 'Emperor Maximilian,' and 'Empress Charlotte.' The last will be reserved to the regiment of Belgian soldiers."

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION—RECOGNITION OF A DIVINE BEING.—It is announced that the first anniversary of the National Association for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, will be held on Wednesday, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Eighth-street, above Race, Philadelphia. The object of this meeting will be to discuss and adopt measures for most effectually securing such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as are contemplated by the association, viz: "Acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Governor among the nations, and His revealed Will as the law of the land."

A DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB.—A Democratic Central Club has been organized in Jersey City, with the following officers: President, ORESTES CLEVELAND; Corresponding Secretary, GEORGE W. CASSEDY; Recording Secretary, JOHN GARRICK; Treasurer, NOAH D. TAYLOR.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Banks' Plan for Improving the Condition of the Freedmen—The Schools—Progress Made by the Scholars.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 12, 1864.

There are, no doubt, many who take a deep interest in the great work progressing so favorably in this department, under the auspices of Gen. Banks and others. Having occasion to visit this city on business lately, my attention was attracted by reading an order from Gen. Banks, promulgating a system of education for the freedmen of his department.

In accordance with the provisions of this order, a special Board of Education was appointed, consisting of Isaac G. Hubbs, Col. H. N. Frisbie, and Lieut. E. M. Wheelock, all of whom are well fitted to fill the position.

Mr. Hubbs has appointed Rev. Chas. Strong Superintendent of Colored Schools. This gentleman has already established in the city six colored schools, containing in the aggregate some 3,000 pupils. Becoming acquainted with Mr. Strong, and expressing my interest in his work, he very kindly invited me to visit the schools. This invitation I cheerfully accepted, and I must confess that my skepticism and prejudice in regard to this matter were completely conquered by facts and personal observation.

The first school I visited was in the Medical College on Commerce-street, above Rampart. Here I found upward of 500 little blacks from four to fifteen years of age. It wanted but a half hour spent here to convince one that these children, of both sexes, would eventually become scholars of no mean pretensions. The great majority of them on entering could not repeat the alphabet, but after three short weeks they could read from the Primer with a fluency astonishing to their teachers. In many cases they made such rapid progress, that classes were formed in First, Second and Third Readers, and in geography and arithmetic. Most, if not all, seem to have excellent memories, and their retention of what they learn from week to week is a matter of great encouragement to their teachers. They had learned to sing from memory many of the songs in Bradbury's *Golden Chain* and in the *Sabbath School Bell*, besides such songs as "Kingdom Coming," and others equally interesting to them. Their rendering of "Kingdom Coming" was remarkable for the zeal with which the little ones entered into the chorus, which is exactly suited to their style of music. The three other schools I visited were ably conducted, and progressing as favorably as are the first. Besides these schools in the city, the board have established a great many in the towns along the river, extending as far as Baton Rouge, and also in several towns and on many plantations back of the city. Many of the planters who have taken hold of the deserted plantations have considerable interest in educating the blacks, and in many cases have built substantial school-houses, and allow the children in the neighborhood and on adjoining plantations to attend, while the Board furnish the necessary books and teachers. I visited some of these places, and conversed with the proprietors, who feel determined to educate the children of their field hands, at the same time extending to the adults the privileges of studying after labor hours, and attending Sabbath schools. At Baton Rouge, under the superintendence of Rev. L. M. Birge, Post-Chaplain, assisted by Messrs. Beardslee and Tucker, are three schools that do great credit to the management of these gentlemen. The principal school here is the one at McGruder College, numbering about 350 scholars, under the immediate charge of Mr. Tucker. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose, and Mr. Tucker is well fitted for a superintendent, being a man of extraordinary zeal and energy, and a great favorite among his pupils, sparing nothing to make them comfortable and happy. He has classes formed in geography, arithmetic and grammar, besides advanced classes in reading and spelling, and his school promises to become one of the most successful in the department. Mr. Beardslee was organizing his school with about 200 pupils, and he had every reason to believe it would be equal to any of the others. Gen. Banks has proved to the world that the negroes can be educated, and can be made to become independent in every respect. He deserves the thanks of the country, and I sincerely hope the people of the North will fully appreciate what he has done.

I am convinced that this work has not received all the encouragement that it deserves from the friends of the freedmen at the North. Interested motives may prevent the planters from regarding any scheme of improvement with favor; and unless public sentiment is strongly enlisted in its behalf at the North, no general plan of mental and moral cultivation can be put into practical operation at the South. No amount of wisdom in devising a scheme to meet all the difficulties in the way will avail anything without earnest coöperation on the part of the press and the churches, which are expected to favor every plan which has for its object the improvement of the colored race.

C. J. B.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Wickliffe-Powell-Tom-Seymour-Unconditional Peace Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

No importance attaches to the convention here of "the Democracy of Kentucky," yesterday, except as showing the split in the opposition. The *Journal* styles it "the convention called a month or two ago by several citizens of Kentucky." This Wickliffe-Harney Convention acted in a spirit of antagonism to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention of the 25th of May. The latter displayed the Stars and Stripes, and declared for "*the suppression and subjugation of the armed rebellion of traitors to our country by the military force of the nation*," and appointed delegates to Chicago and electors upon this war plank. The former displayed no flag at all, uttered not a word for putting down the rebellion, but declared *against* "*military coercion and subjugation of eleven more sovereign States as flagrantly unconstitutional and suicidal*;" for "putting down this traitorous and despotic Administration, as a primary object; for hurling this tyrannical and corrupt Abolition party from power;" for "bringing this hideous, calamitous and ruinous civil war to a speedy close;" for "the revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws; an *immediate armistice*, and a national convention. Like Thomas H. Seymour's letter to them, received with loud applause, *their resolutions and speeches went to the very verge of declaring for the recognition of the "Southern Confederacy" as an existing fact.*

Upon this anti-coercion, anti-war, pro-rebellion platform, unanimously and rapturously adopted, they (through a committee of which J. H. Harney was a leading member) appointed as delegates to Chicago, Wickliffe, Powell, Nat. Wolfe, J. F. Bullitt, W. J. Heady, T. N. Lindsey, A. W. Dudley, and others, and as electors, Rob. Richardson, Tho. Turner, W. F. Bullock, A. P. Grover, R. A. Buckner, and others—all prominent politicians, and most of them original secessionists, anti-coercionists, conditional Unionists, or neutrals, of the Magoffin gender; but a few, (for instance, Wickliffe, Harney, Wolfe, Bullock, Buckner,) in at least 1861 apparently too unconditionally anti-secession and anti-rebellion to ever become virtually secession and practically disloyal.

There was not a single outburst nor a single spark of genuine patriotism in this convention of the Unconditional Peace Democracy. They exhausted their wrath against "existing evils under the Lincoln dynasty," without proposing any legitimate or illegitimate practical remedy. All their members, appointees and Kentucky friends (including Garrett Davis, who deserved their recognition) are dangling at the tail of the Wood-Seymour faction, and snarling at "that pack of political jackals known as War Democrats."

However, they like the *Copperhead* wing of our Conservative Union Democracy, (so well represented by those "gallant patriots and true Kentuckians, Wolford and Jacob;") they concur with Copperheads for "maintaining at all hazards the doctrines of '98 and '99, free press, free speech, free ballot, freedom of religion and the writ of habeas corpus," virtually repudiating the "Lincoln war debt," and "uncompromisingly opposing negro citizenship, negro soldiery, and negro standing armies over our Southern brethren;" and they avow their readiness "to make any reasonable adjustment by which all the (Copperhead) opponents of the Abolition Administration can be united in the support of one electoral ticket."

PONTIAC.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER IN MAINE.—On Friday last, Francis C. Spencer, who murdered Richard Tinker, the Warden of the Maine State Prison, on the 14th of May, 1863, was hanged at Thomaston, Me. Before his death he confessed that his real name was Couillard. He had previously served out a sentence of six years in this State, and acknowledged that he sharpened the knife which killed the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison. Spencer, who met his fate with remarkable coolness, manifested some signs of repentance. This is the first enforcement of the death penalty in Maine since 1832.

Return of a Noble Regiment—A Record of their Services in the Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, Thursday, June 23, 1864.

The time of the Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers—better known as the First Long Island Regiment—having expired, they left for home yesterday. This regiment was one of the first of the three years' regiments mustered into the service, and has participated in nearly every battle of the war. Leaving Fort Schuyler in June, 1861, for Fort Hamilton, it was shortly afterward sent to Queen's Farm, near Washington, where it was placed in a brigade in which it has ever since remained. The first campaign participated in was the celebrated one made to Manassas, by McClellan, when our troops discovered plenty of wooden guns, but no enemy. The regiment next took part in the Peninsula campaign, and was one of the first to land at Old Point. It was actively engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, (at the latter fight losing eighty-five men;) then in the seven days' battle, Chantilly, Antietam, Williamsport, and, subsequently, under Burnside, at Fredericksburgh. At second Fredericksburgh it stormed Mary's Height and Salem Height, when they were compelled to recross at Banks' Ford, the First Long Island, with eight other regiments, under command of Col. Cross, covering the movement. Was with the Sixth when that corps crossed the Rappahannock as Lee moved on with the rebel army to Pennsylvania, and subsequently, was engaged two days at Gettysburgh. When Gen. Newton took command of the First Corps the Sixth was near Westminster, and marched thirty-six miles between 9 o'clock P. M. and 4 A. M., and went into the fight under Gen. Sykes just in time to render important service. After the affairs at Rappahannock Station and Mine Run the regiment was sent to Johnson's Island to guard prisoners, and last April was again sent to the front and rejoined the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, and has participated in nearly every battle of the present campaign, in the Wilderness losing 96 out of 270 men. In the Wilderness Col. Cross assumed command of the Brigade after Gen. Shaler had been taken prisoner. At Spottsylvania the colors were pierced in twenty-three places by bullets, and the flagstaff was shattered and the color-bearer killed. The Brigade, composed of the First Long Island, Col. Cross; U. S. Chasseurs, Col. Hamblin; One Hundred and Twenty-Second New-York, Lieut.-Col. Dwight; Eighty-Second Pennsylvania, Col. Bassett; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. Glen, lost at Spottsylvania 458 men and 20 commissioned officers. The regiment was actively engaged at Cool Harbor and was relieved from duty in the front lines on the very day their time expired. The regiment took the field with 950 men, since which time 200 recruits have joined the command; 100 reënlisted men remain in the army and 70 men go home with the colors. At the commencement of the present campaign the regiment numbered 325 men.

Six officers have been killed: viz.: Capts. Cooper, Sullivan, Demady, and Lieuts. Rizadyk, Hideley and Gibbs. Thirteen officers have been wounded, viz.: Capts. Reynolds, Van Ness, Peck, Harper, (twice,) Morgan, Baldwin; Lieut.-Adjt. Lincoln, McDonald, Middough (twice,) Hughes, Thoro and Van Nostrand.

The field officers of the regiment were originally Col. Adams, (who resigned,) Lieut.-Col. Cross and Major P. M. Dezeny, who was dismissed. The Colonel soon after entering the service was placed in command of a brigade, so that the command of the regiment devolved upon its present commanding officer, Col. Cross, who, in fact, raised the regiment. The present field officers are Col. Cross, Lieut.-Col. Van Ness and Major C. O. Belden. The brigade in which this regiment served its full term of three years was successively commanded by Graham, Wessels, Abercrombie, Adams, Cochrane, Shaler and Cross. The regiment has an imperishable history, creditable alike to officers and men, and to the State of New-York, so that this brief and necessarily incomplete account of its services requires no comments.

E. A. PAUL.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

AFFAIRS NEAR PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 24.

The Petersburgh papers of yesterday (23d) bring us news of the operations of the armies about that city, and the particulars of the flanking of Hancock's corps, which was announced yesterday by telegraph. We condense the news in the following summary:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

At early dawn, and until 9 o'clock scarcely a heavy gun was discharged, and, if the pickets continued their shooting, the rumbling of heavy wagons, and the busy hum of the populace, prevented its being heard in Petersburgh. Cannonading was heard on our extreme left, and, upon inquiry, it was ascertained to proceed from a Confederate battery admirably posted in Chesterfield. This battery had obtained the range of two of the enemy's 20-pounder Parrotts, planted at Batteries Nos. 1 and 2, on Jordan's farm, and by the admirable aim and precision of our gunners, rendered admirable service.

In less than thirty minutes after our battery opened the enemy's guns were effectually silenced. Repeated attempts were made during the day to reopen these guns, which for several days past have been throwing shells into our city, but every attempt was met by a hot fire from the Chesterfield Heights, which prevented the accomplishment of the enemy's purpose. Petersburgh enjoyed a remarkable exemption from these annoying missiles of the enemy, and many were surprised at the amiable disposition which seemed suddenly to have taken possession of our uninvited visitors.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—FLANKING OF HANCOCK'S CORPS, AND LARGE HAUL OF PRISONERS, ARTILLERY, ETC.

About 2 o'clock P. M., heavy firing was heard on our extreme right, to the rear of Wells' old place, in Dinwiddie, about two miles from Butterworth's Bridge. The firing was rapid, and the discharges of musketry were plainly heard by persons residing in the suburbs of that portion of the city. The report that a fight was progressing spread rapidly through the city, and many hastened where they supposed they would be enabled to witness the battle.

In this, however, they were disappointed, for the country was too thickly wooded to see the conflict without exposing one's person to the flying balls and bullets. All however, could hear the firing, and listened to the exciting sounds with breathless attention. The enemy had advanced an entire corps around to this extreme southwesterly direction during Tuesday night, for the purpose of seizing and holding the Weldon road, and our Generals were on the qui vive at a very early hour. Shortly after midday, a flank movement, which had been planned, was put into process of execution, and this brought on the fight which had attracted the attention of our citizens.

It soon became evident that our forces were driving the invaders, and before 4 o'clock it was ascertained that we had gained a decided success. Three brigades, under the command of Gen. Mahone, had, by the skillful manœuvring of their officers, succeeded in getting to the front, right and left of a large body of the invaders, before the vandals were fully apprised of the danger of their situation. Their front was protected by a long line of breastworks, which had been thrown up during Tuesday night, but this did not deter our troops from their duty, for no sooner was the order to charge given than our troops rushed forward with one of their characteristic yells.

Simultaneous with this charge in front of the enemy, the two other brigades mentioned opened on both flanks, and between the three fires but a few moments sufficed to end the conflict, the great bulk of the vandals throwing down their arms and begging for quarters.

The results of this admirably planned, and no less admirably executed movement, are the capture of 1,600 prisoners, eight stands of colors, four pieces of artillery, and two formidable lines of breastworks. But better than all, we hold the line of railroad, and still maintain our communications with the South.

Among the prisoners are 57 commissioned officers, but none higher than Colonel. The men belong mainly to the second and fourth brigades, Birney's division, Hancock's Second Army Corps. We captured no general officers, Cols. Fraser and Custard both commanding brigades. Some of the prisoners taken say that the movement toward the railroad was generally regarded as hazardous, and Gen. Hancock was unfortunately taken sick just on the eve of the expedition. Birney was in command of whom the prisoners do not speak at all complimentary. They say he invariably manages to get into trouble.

As usual, all nationalities are represented among the prisoners, and many of the men say that they left the trenches around Washington twelve days since. A majority of them express great satisfaction that they are now prisoners of war, and declare that they have no heart to fight. A somewhat matured son of the Emerald isle, whose head is heavily sprinkled with gray, upon being asked where he was from, promptly responded, "Ireland, by Jasus! and would to God that I were back there to-day."

FROM DEEP BOTTOM AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Our correspondent at this point writes: "After the noisome booming of cannon, and incessant explosion of huge 'lamp-post' shells, thrown from the gunboats yesterday, to-day wears a very dull and monotonous aspect, perfectly devoid of the thousand and one exciting rumors occasioned always upon any demonstration of the enemy. Yesterday there were 10,000 Yankees, increasing with the day up to 40,000—so somebody must have been correct.

Your correspondent succeeded in getting a glimpse of the force landed, and in hearing the opinions expressed by officers who are calculated to know something about the matter, making his conclusions accordingly. The enemy, partly negroes, landed at the lower part of Deep Bottom, under cover of their gunboats, and commenced moving up the river, hugging it closely, until they had proceeded a mile and a half, where they halted, and immediately set about fortifying. As their gunboats could come no further, so they thought it prudent not to advance beyond their range.

They ransacked, as usual, all the farms within their reach, and it was said by those who saw it that they carried forage from this side across their pontoon bridge. At present their whole force may be 5,000, certainly not more.

In is singular how often, according to reports in town, the *Departmental* battalion, or a portion, have been captured, cut off, torn to pieces, &c. So far, they have not been exposed to any more danger than the rest of the troops, and none of this brigade have yet been hurt or captured. They are all well and in the best of spirits.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Further Particulars of the Late Reconnoissance Toward Kinston—Large Number of Rebel Officers Captured.

From the Newbern Times, June 29.

In our last issue we had merely time to mention the success and safe return of the expedition which went out from our lines toward Kinston on the 21st inst., under Col. Classen, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers. The reconnoissance proving of some importance, we now avail ourselves of the first opportunity to chronicle some few of the leading particulars of the affair.

The enemy's pickets were first encountered on the Neuse road, at Moseley's Creek, fourteen miles from Kinston, and on the Dover road, at Dover Station, nine miles from Kinston. The former road was traversed by a small body of infantry and one piece of artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock, One Hundred and Thirty-third, while the latter road was taken by the main body, under Col. Classen. The attack on the two lines of pickets commenced at 10 o'clock P. M., as previously arranged, and a lively running skirmish was kept up, especially on the Neuse road, by the rebel cavalry, during a good part of the night.

From Moseley's Creek to Southwest Creek, a distance of nine miles, the rebel cavalry appeared much alarmed, and fell back in such a haste from several posts as to forget their saddles, corn, dodgers, &c. Near the latter creek, Lieut. Hartwell, of the Ninth North Carolina Militia, was captured with his horse and equipments, together with private Dougherty, Sixty-seventh North Carolina Regiment. On the Dover road, Lieut. Gill, Twelfth New-York, leading the cavalry advance, charged the enemy's outer post above Sandy Ridge, wounding two, capturing four, and taking all the horses. The succeeding posts were driven back with little resistance, causing no delay to the marching of the main column.

Arriving in the immediate vicinity of the rebel camp at Wise's Forks, the bright rays of the full moon revealed the enemy in sufficient force to suggest a sharp skirmish, if not to offer a determined resistance to our further advance. Observing this, Col. Classen deployed an infantry line to support the cavalry, and then sent out skirmishers to feel the wood on either side of the road. The skirmish-line, directed by Capt. Bassett, of the Fifteenth Connecticut, advanced, directly developing the enemy's position, and drawing his fire. The whole force was then moved forward, but Johnny Reb, scorning to fight the Yankees outside his works, broke and fled before the ball was fairly opened, leaving behind him his all—even his musket and his meal—to be destroyed or "gobbled" by the audacious Yankee.

Two hours before the attack of the main column on the camp at Wise's Forks, that is to say, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., Capt. Green, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Infantry, (who, on the day previous to the marching of the main column, moved with three companies to take up a flanking position,) succeeded, after a most laborious march, in striking the enemy's rear at Jackson's Mill, three miles from Kinston. Here he snugly ensconced himself behind a rebel rifle-pit, after posting a score of his dusky warrior soldiers under Lieut. Cusick, the young Chief of the Tuscaroras, in a roadside thicket, with instructions to closely guard the rear, allowing all to pass him coming from that direction before giving the command to surrender. Immediately to the front was the mill-bridge crossing Southwest Creek, the planks of which the Captain had taken the precaution to shove quietly into the stream; the trap thus laid, nothing was to be done but to watch, wait, and bag the game.

Presently a mounted courier came dashing along from Kinston. He was bearer of a dispatch from Col. Foulk, commanding forces and defences of Kinston, to Maj. Spann, commanding the outpost, ordering the latter to fall back with his forces within his intrenchments, as the Yankees were marching against him on the Dover and Neuse roads, and threatened to cut off his pickets. A half hour passed, and another courier, bearing a similar message as the first, was taken. Another half hour and the commanding officer himself, with his A. A. G., came riding furiously down from his headquarters at Kinston, to find out what had become of those couriers. The little affair was fast assuming the shape of a comedy of errors, into which even the highest rebel official seemed frantic to parade his body and act his part.

At the right moment, a clear, steady voice commanded, "Halt—dismount and surrender!" The Colonel, that he should be delayed, answered back, "Boys I am Col. Foulk—You all know me." "Yes we all know you, and a second time I order you to dismount and surrender." The Colonel was thunderstruck; but, realizing in a moment his delicate situation, he slid from his horse, quickly followed by his Adjutant. To the challenge, "Do you surrender?" the Colonel immediately answered, "Yes, certainly; this is a bad box; there is no help for it; I am your prisoner." Both the Colonel and the Adjutant were equally cared for, and their horses tied in the wood out of the way of bullets.

Soon came the report of musketry at Wise's Forks, telling the story that our main column was driving the enemy from his camp. Then came many of the retreating rebels fleeing by the Jackson mill road toward Kinston. The baggage wagons came thundering down to the bridge in charge of a Lieut. Brothers, of the Sixty-seventh North Carolina Regiment. The Lieutenant, outstripping even the headmost teams, first reached the mill, and discovered the dismantled bridge. Amid a shower of curses he cries out to somebody he sees on the opposite side of the stream, "Who in h— ordered that bridge up!" That somebody on the other side answered that he ordered it up to stop the Yankees from crossing.

"But come over," cries out the voice, "and if you want to get the wagons across we'll put it down!" And over came Lieut. Brothers on one of the stringers, cursing at a great rate at the stupid fool who ordered up that bridge. He was no sooner across than a revolver was thrust into his face, with the command to surrender instantly, and to just stop making any more blow about that little affair of the bridge! The lieutenant, thoroughly frightened, delivered his arms over meekly, and then said with a glum laugh, "No one but a Yankee could play me such a plaguy clever trick as that."

And this was the clever manner in which five officers and forty-one non-commissioned officers and privates fell into Capt. Green's hands in less than two hours' time. His position was at last discovered, his capture of Col. Foulk was found out, and he fought hard to defend his little breastwork, and keep well secured his prisoners. At one time a company of the Sixth North Carolina Cavalry made a charge to rescue their Colonel, but were repulsed, leaving behind them nine killed, including two officers, and fourteen wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. De Hart, who led the charge, and refused, when challenged, to surrender.

Col. Foulk estimates the loss of the Sixty-seventh North Carolina at between thirty and forty killed and wounded.

Our own loss was small, one killed, one wounded and two captured, (one from straggling.)

The expedition, having accomplished the full object for which it went out, fell back to our lines, where it arrived late Wednesday night, having marched seventy miles in thirty-nine hours, and did some good skirmishing in the bargain.

Obituary.

DEATH OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL TAYLOR.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary-General of Subsistence of the United States Army, died at Washington yesterday. Gen. Taylor was a younger brother of the late Major-General and President Zachary Taylor. He entered the military service of the United States as Third Lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, in 1813, and acted in the Subsistence Department for most of the time thereafter until 1829, when he was appointed a Captain. He was promoted Major of Subsistence in 1838, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1841, and on the death of Brevet-Maj.-Gen. George Gibson, late Commissary-General of Subsistence, he succeeded that officer with the rank of Colonel. Under the act of Feb. 9, 1863, providing for the addition of a Brigadier-General to the Subsistence Department, Col. Taylor was selected for that position.

DEATH OF LORD ADOLPHUS VANE-TEMPEST.

The death of the above-named nobleman took place on Saturday, June 11, at his house in Chester-square, London. Lord Adolphus Frederick Charles William Vane-Tempest was the third son of the third Marquis of Londonderry by his second wife. He was born in 1825, and was consequently at his death only thirty-nine years of age. He was educated at Eton, which he left to enter the Scots Fusileer Guards, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant and Captain in 1849. He served in the Crimea in 1854-'55, and in June of the former year he assumed, by royal license, the name of Tempest, after the family name of Vane in consideration of some property derived from his maternal grandfather. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and retired from his regiment in August, 1859, having been decorated by the Sultan with the fifth class of the Mejidie. In 1860 he married Lady Susan Clinton, the only daughter of the present Duke of Newcastle; and having been since 1849 a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Durham, he became at the outset of the volunteer movement Major-Commandant of the Third Durham Rifles.

Lord Adolphus was member of Parliament for the City of Durham from December, 1852, to June, 1853, when he was, on petition, unseated by a committee of the House of Commons. He had unsuccessfully contested the city in the previous June; and in April, 1854, he was returned for the northern division of the county on the removal of Lord Seaham to the Upper House. He was a Conservative—not, however, strictly bound by party ties.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

The Exercises at Princeton.

The commencement exercises of the 117th Anniversary of the College of New-Jersey closed at Princeton, June 29.

On Tuesday morning Rev. David Stevenson, of Indiana, delivered the address before the Cliosophic and Whig Societies, his subject being "The Value of Industry Connected with Our Natural Aspirations," after which the usual meetings of the two societies were held. At 2½ P. M., the "Class of '61" held their triennial meeting, 18 members being present. The Secretary's report shows that of the 111 members connected with this class in all its course, 17 have been in the Federal service and 18 in the Confederate army.

The Alumni meeting was held at 3:30 P. M., in the church. The meeting of the Society, though not as largely attended as usual, was exceedingly entertaining. Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., of the Class of 1815, was elected President for this year, with the following Vice-Presidents: Rev. William E. Schench, D. D., Class of 1838, first Vice-President; second, Rev. H. W. Hunt, 1818; third, Col. W. C. Alexander, Class 1824; Secretary, Rev. A. H. Kellog, 1859. Remarks were made, calling up reminiscences, by Rev. Noah Schenck of Baltimore, of the Class of 1844, Rev. Jas. McDougal of '55, Hon. J. L. N. Stratton of '36, Rev. D. X. Junkin, of Jefferson College, Rev. David Cole of Rutgers, and others. Prof. Lymann A. Atwater, D. D., presented the following resolutions with reference to the endowment fund, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Alumni of this college greatly rejoice to learn the success which has crowned the effort to raise an endowment of $100,000 during the past year.

Resolved, That while the safety and stability of the college are thus secured, a continual increase of its endowments is requisite to enlarge its means of instruction and usefulness, and that its graduates ought to put forth increasing efforts in its behalf.

Resolved, That we honor the intelligent munificence of John I. Blair, Esq., in endowing a professorship by the gift of $30,000, and we hope that men of large means and liberality will follow so noble an example, until the college is thoroughly furnished and equipped in every department.

Resolved, That we are gratified to know that the Alumni have so largely aided the endowment by their efforts and their personal contributions, that some of the principal donations of other parties have been obtained through their active influence; but that we think that their efforts ought not to cease until the proposed Alumni Professorship shall be fully endowed, and that they may accomplish much by endeavors to interest others in providing for the various wants of the college.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the plan of raising class scholarships of $1,000 each, already entered upon by two classes, and that these will soon be pressed to completion, while other, and especially future, classes follow the example of making these or other memorial gifts; thus erecting lasting and honorable monuments of themselves in the college.

In the evening the junior orators gave the customary exhibit. The orators were: From Clio Hall—Theo. W. Hunt, "Life to the Living;" "Joseph Cross, Jr., "Influences of the Beautiful;" James N. Stratton, "The Victories of Peace;" Daniel N. Grummon, "Stability of Character." From Whig Hall—W. S. Albert, "Energy the Price of Success;" Samuel Baker, "Sacred Poetry;" Robert Sloss, "The Inner Cosmos;" C. H. McClellan, "National Justice."

After these exercises the class of '61 again met at the Mansion House, finally adjourning to meet again in 1866.

The regular commencement exercises were held on Wednesday in the First Church.

The following was the programme:

Latin Salutatory—Wilberforce Freeman, New-Jersey.

English Salutatory—Wm. S. C. Webster, Pennsylvania.

Philosophical Oration—Henry I. Sheldon, New-Jersey.

Poem—Wm. W. Curtiss, New-York.

Philosophical Oration—Samuel M. Gardner, New-York.

Belles Lettres Oration—Richard S. Hunter, Pennsylvania.

Infidelity and Superstition—James V. A. Butler, Illinois.

The Mariner's Compass—Benjamin C. Meeker, New-Jersey.

Death of Socrates—Sergeant P. Stearns, New-Jersey.

Maj. Andre—James L. Lupton, New-Jersey.

The Power of Eloquence, L. Dalshimer, Maryland.

The Fate of Genius—Samuel M. Boyd, Pennsylvania.

Our Country—Martin L. Liggett, Pennsylvania.

The Necessity of Exertion—Edmund Canfield, New-Jersey.

The Progress of Free Principles—Harvey C. Warren, Pennsylvania.

Soul Life—Thomas F. Crane, New-Jersey.

Abuses of the Imagination—Galen W. Seiler, Pennsylvania.

Exaggeration—Benjamin P. Johnson, New-Jersey.

Characteristics of Washington Irving—George H. Clark, New-York.

The Battle of Life—William Hackett, Jr., Pennsylvania.

The Eminent in Man—Jas. H. Heverin, Delaware.

A Good Cause Maketh a Stout Heart—Clay McCauley, Pennsylvania.

Luxury—Valentine H. Berghaus, Pennsylvania.

Popularity—Charles H. Mathews, Pennsylvania.

At 12½ a recess was taken till 1½, when the Master's Oration was pronounced by Mr. Jas. M. Ludlow, of Elizabeth.

The valedictory was spoken by Edward D. Ledyard, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

The following degrees were conferred, in addition to the bachelor's degree, on the speakers:

B. A.—Class of 1864.—J. P. Albright, Lewis Bond, Jr., W. J. Bridells, R. E. Deyo, A. M. P. V. H. Dickerson, Alex. Fullerton, Jr., L. B. Halsey, S. H. Jacobus, W. Kershaw, L. E. Matthews, A. T. McGill, Jr., W. S. Milligan, H. C. Milpaugh, T. H. Oat, T. H. O'Brien, Vincent Pratt, T. F. Sanxy, Clement Stewart, J. W. Van Dyke, A. T. Van West, C. H. A. Zapf.

A. M.—Class of 1861.

Honorary B. A.—J. P. Toadvine, C. W. Clifton, A. A. Somos, Rev. J. S. Bingham, S. T. Ribble, M. D.

Honorary A. M.—H. B. Hyde, New-York; Abram B. Baylis, Brooklyn; Prof. Hiram Corson, Philadelphia; Rev. H. P. Hay, Tiverton, N. Y.; A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A.; T. H. Studdeford; Dwight D. Willard.

D. D.—Rev. Wm. C. Cattell, President Lafayette College; Rev. Samuel Miller, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Ed. D. Yeomans, of Rochester, N. Y.

LL. D.—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, N. J.; Mercer Beesley, Chief Justice of New-Jersey.

The honorary degree of A. B. was also conferred on Messrs. Studdiford, of Lambertville, and Huntington W. Jackson, of Newark, both at present engaged in the war.

There were thirty-six Masters of Arts in course; the Graduating Class number forty-five.

A note from the Trustees was read making the cheering statement that at their recent meeting a donation of $35,000 was received from James M. Lenox, "an enlightened benefactor of the College," and also that the Committee on Endowment reported $103,000 paid into the Treasury of the College.

The following Trustees of the College have been elected this year: Hon. John T. Nixon, Bridgeton, N. J.; Hon. Joseph Henry, LL. D., of the Smithsonian, and W. H. Hornblower, D. D., of Paterson, N. J.

Our Losses.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Thursday.

We regret to see a disposition in some quarters to magnify the losses of Gen. Grant. Certain journals allege that the present Commander of the Potomac Army has lost fully one hundred thousand men since crossing the Rapidan. One or two go still further, and state that one hundred and fifty thousand will not cover the casualties in Virginia up this to time. These exaggerated statements are caught up by rebel sympathizers, and sent to their friends across the lines, where they are undoubtedly used with considerable effect in bolstering up the waning confidence of the people and the courage of the soldiery.

Our losses, it is true, have been severe, but we have good authority for asserting that the sum total of killed, wounded and prisoners, exclusive of the cavalry and Hunter's column, will not exceed 52,000.

Take the casualties below the James, for instance. These have been variously estimated from 10,000 to 16,000. A note from one of our prominent citizens at Grant's headquarters, dated June 27, contains the following: "Our losses have been magnified. The entire loss of killed, wounded and prisoners south of the James will not exceed 7,500. I went all over the ground on Saturday and made accurate returns. There were here then 4,450 wounded, (many of them slightly,) and 1,469 sick men. I believe all, or nearly all, are in from the front. About 1,000 wounded were sent off by the *Connecticut* on Saturday, leaving here this morning about 3,400 wounded, all told.

Neither must it be understood that these fifty-two thousand men are entirely unavailable during this campaign. Owing to the fact that little artillery was used in the Wilderness, the wounds incurred by our men in the first battles were, in a majority of cases, slight, so that very many of them have already recovered and reported for duty. During the past two weeks ten thousand have left the Washington hospitals for the front.

Another fact must not be lost sight of. The statistics of military history show that a very much larger ratio of the victor's wounded recover than those of the vanquished. Hitherto the Potomac Army has generally rested under the cloud of defeat, and the attending gloom and depression have caused wounded men to die, who would have recovered under the exhilaration of victory. Whether it be true or not, our brave boys confidently believe that their march from the Rapidan has been one succession of victories. Said one of Grant's staff officers to us a few days since, when alluding to the failure of Cold Harbor: "One-half of the army did not know that the fight was going on, and the other half thought, after its close, that we had made a decided strike."

It is also to be observed that the journals which affect to grieve so bitterly over our own losses do not take into account those of the enemy.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 29th May, gave a list of 12,130 rebel wounded who had been sent to hospitals from Lee's army, and 3,040 from Beauregard's command. This did not include those sent from the Rapidan to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and other points. These probably numbered as many more. What the Confederate losses have since been, we know not; but according to their own accounts, five generals were placed *hors du combat* at Cold Harbor alone, while their total number of general officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners up to the siege of Petersburgh number twenty-eight. In addition to this, seventeen thousand prisoners have been captured, and are now in our hands. From these figures we can approximate to the rebel losses thus far during this memorable campaign.

COL. DEMBINSKI.

We notice in our exchanges by the *Arabia*, a report of the death of Col. Dembinski. He died in Paris on the 15th of June, at the age of 80. Col. Dembinski was a Polish refugee, and had taken a conspicuous part in most of the successive efforts which his countrymen have made to recover their national independence. In 1831 he particularly distinguished himself in Poland as a military commander; but his attempt to assume the dictatorship lost him his popularity among his countrymen, and then perhaps their cause. After the fall of Warsaw he retired to France, but emerged from his exile whenever he saw a chance of serving his country. In 1849 he lent his services to Hungary and took the command-in-chief of the insurrectionary army. His object in doing so was to effect a coöperation between the Hungarian and Polish forces; but, his counsels being rejected, this project failed. His last military action was the engagement with the Austro-Russian army before Temesvar, in 1849, after which he retired finally to France.

Army Mails.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., June 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 30.—To further facilitate the transmission of the mails to and from the armies operating from the James River, the following regulations are published:

1. A. H. Markland, an authorized agent of the Post-office Department at City Point, Va., will receive and forward all army mails to their destination. Commanders of armies or departments will, on his application, detail from the ranks to report to him such assistance as may be necessary to enable him promptly to discharge his duties.

2. Army Corps Commanders will appoint from officers disabled for field service, or from non-commissioned officers, persons to act as Corps Postmasters, whose duty it will be to collect and send forward to the agent of the Post-office Department at City Point all mail matter from their respective corps, and to receive and distribute properly and promptly all mail matter that may arrive at City Point for the same.

3. Corps Postmasters will put up, in neatly-tied packages all letters received by them, the paid letters separate from the unpaid letters, marking each package "paid," or "unpaid," as the case may be, and direct them to the proper distributing post-office.

4. The agent of the Post-office Department will furnish twine and wrapping-paper on requisition of corps postmasters.

5. Transportation for mails from City Point will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
F. S. Bowers, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The Canada Railroad Disaster—Additional Particulars.

The Montreal *Gazette* gives the following additional particulars of the disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway:

THE EMIGRANTS.

The *Neckar* sailed from Hamburg on the 18th May, with five hundred and forty-eight souls, the greater portion of whom came from Bohemia, and the remainder from Poland, Saxony, the Hanseatic towns, and Sweden and Norway. Sixteen only came from the latter kingdom. As a class, these poor emigrants were distinguished for their eminently respectable appearance, broad stolid countenances, and light flaxen hair. They were all grouped into families, few single men being among them, and, with some exceptions, were well provided with means. Some intended to settle in Upper Canada, but the majority were on their way to the Western States, a few going to New-York. I may here explain that about eighty of the passengers remained in Quebec, not being able to pay their way up, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Jorgensen, German Interpreter and Assistant Emigrant Agent at Quebec, decided to wait at Point Levi until means had been provided by the Government for their passage to Upper Canada. This providentially saved the lives of many among them, and diminished the sum total of the loss experienced by their less fortunate fellow-passengers. The train, on leaving Point Levi, therefore, contained 845 passengers, who occupied eleven freight and second-class cars, the luggage occupying two cars in the forward part of the train. The lighter portion of the baggage was distributed through the cars, many of the passengers having bundles containing clothing, bread, household utensils and other effects. At 1¼ o'clock A. M., the train arrived at St. Hilaire station, a mile or so from the bridge over the river Richelieu, and was then in charge of Burny, the engine-driver, Finn, a conductor, and one of the most careful men on the road, and Flinn, the brakesman. It left the station immediately after, and proceeded up the road to the bridge.

THE FALL OF THE TRAIN.

The night was fine and clear, so much so that the station-master at St. Hilaire saw the train proceeding over the bridge. The draw was then open, five barges passing through on their way to Lake Champlain in tow of the steamer *Whitehall*, laden with oats and sawn lumber. The usual red danger light was burning, and could be seen at a distance of 1,620 feet, or more than 1,000 feet from the end of the bridge, which is constructed of iron, and rests on seven stone piers, at an altitude of about forty feet from the Summer level of the river. The bridge-master saw the train coming, and in addition to the danger signal already hoisted on the semaphore, ran on the track and waved another red light for the train to stop. It still came on, however, and just as the mast of the third vessel in tow of the *Whitehall* had cleared the bridge, the train fell into the gap, caused by the opening of the draw-bridge, car after car thundering into the river, and on to the deck of the barge forty feet below. The locomotive struck the barge just aft the mast, bounded off and plunged into the river, tearing out a large piece of the side of the vessel, which careened over and sank two or three feet into the bed of the river. The tender came next, and appears to have capsized upon the locomotive. It was followed by the baggage cars which fell flat into the draw and are comparatively uninjured, while above them in fearful inextricable confusion came the cars containing the unfortunate passengers.

Only one of the lot was fitted with seats, and by some strange chance was thrown half across the deck of the barge, one of its ends being partly submerged in the river. Its inmates were fearfully shaken by the shock, the seats having been torn out, but do not appear to have sustained much serious injury, as, although its roof was broken through, its sides and floor are comparatively free from blood, which bespattered the greater part of the others in every direction.

The other cars were literally piled one upon the other, and so mixed up and jumbled that it seemed as if they had been placed under a press of enormous power and crushed into an unrecognizable mass of splinters and iron, mixed here and there with car wheels in every position, shreds of clothing, loaves of bread, bundles and human bodies bruised, battered and covered with blood. The woodwork in some of the broken cars was open here and there, and one could see through them into further sickening vistas of hands, heads and feet, covered with shattered, splintered wood-work and torn clothing. Some of the members thus held up by the wreck in which they were immovably encased were blue to blackness, betokening the nature of the death of which the poor sufferers had died. Here and there a little child could be distinguished, its little flaxen head dabbled with blood, and its body lying in the wreck on the water. So much for the fearful scene. I hope never to witness such another.

It is satisfactory to know, however, no long-prolonged suffering tortured the last moments of these poor foreigners. Death in every case appears to have been instantaneous. A few may have lived for an hour or so, but the shock experienced in falling from such a height, and the subsequent shocks from the accumulation of the cars in the gap, was so great that insensibility must have immediately ensued. This is fully established by the appearance of the dead. Every body that I saw was more or less disfigured, wet or bruised, but through the blood on the face and brow, the calm, placid aspect assumed by the suddenly killed could be easily distinguished. They were, as a whole, very black about the eyes, the concussion on the brain having injected the blood vessels of the eye, and stained the cheeks and eyelids all round about.

INCIDENTS.

A middle-aged married woman from Bohemia, I believe, proved to be the case most needing immediate care. She was suffering from a compound fracture of the knee joint, and it immediately became evident that the limb would have to be amputated. This was accordingly done and was borne with heroic fortitude, the poor woman in the course of the amputation quietly reproving her husband for giving way to his grief.

The clearing of the debris proceeded in the meantime with much difficulty and slowness, owing to the great confusion in which the wheels, trucks and other parts of the cars were involved. A strong cable was attached to the upper part of the pile, and by this means two cars, the last of the ill-fated train, were dragged on to the wharf under the bridge. Their removal revealed a horrible sight. A shapeless blue mass of heads, and hands, and feet protruded among the splinters and framework, and gradually resolved itself into a closely-packed mass of human beings, all ragged and bloody, and dented from crown to foot with blue bruises and wheel and cuts inflicted by the ponderous iron work, the splinters and the enormous weight of the train.

The bodies were cleared from the wreck and carried into the upper story of the shed on the wharf below the bridge, the lower part of which had been littered with straw for the wounded. The debris around them was covered with shreds of their clothing, pieces of bread, trinkets and coins, gun stocks, implements of every description, torn books and papers, tin cups, boots and shoes, and an innumerable number of other articles. A great many of the dead were evidently asleep or unbent, as the majority of them had taken off their boots and coats in the endeavor to make themselves as comfortable as possible. They lay heaped one upon another like sacks, and dressed in the traditional blue clothing of the German people, and, as we have already stated, were almost undistinguishable from the blood and bruises with which they were covered.

As the second car swung round on its chain, a mass of eight bodies, as closely packed as they could well be, became apparent. The lower tier consisted of children and a young man, while above them were two girls and a boy, and on the top a well built man, of powerful frame, with a car wheel resting on his throat, completely concealing his face from view. The probabilities are that it was so shattered by the wheel as to be unrecognizable. One of his hands lay by his side, and was quite black with blood. It is supposed that from twenty to thirty bodies are still in the river.

Letter from Robert Dale Owen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator Saulsbury, in debate, yesterday, on a proposition to print a report prepared by me as Chairman of a Government Commission, objected to the printing, on account of what he was pleased to consider the worthlessness of my religious opinions.

The reason seems insufficient. In days gone by, which, like the present times, "tried men's souls," when any document came before a legislative body, containing facts, law, opinions, bearing on the condition of a nation struggling for its existence, it was not customary, I believe, to accept or reject it, according to the orthodoxy of its author. Jefferson was considered worthy to prepare and report a certain important Declaration, by those who dissented from his theology.

My opinions on things spiritual, freely given, have been received with some indulgence by the public. But suppose Mr. Saulsbury's estimate of these correct, they do not enter into the report in question. It treats of things temporal only, containing not a single allusion to ultra-mundane phenomena.

The publicity to be given to the sentiments it contains does not, however, depend upon the Senate. Our commission, appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the recently emancipated freedmen, traveled into almost all the disturbed districts; and the information collected by them, after forming the basis of their report, was placed by the Secretary of War at my disposal, to be used and published in such form as I might deem proper.

I have cast it, with emendations and additions, into the form of a treatise, entitled *The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation, and the Future of the African Race in the United States*, to be published next month in this City, irrespective of the action of Congress. You will permit me, perhaps, to give your readers some idea of the scope and character of this work by submitting to them an extract from its preface:

"My task has led me over a vast field. In briefly tracing, from its inception in this hemisphere, the rise and progress of the great wrong which still threatens the life of the nation, I have followed the fortunes of a vast multitude, equal in number to the population, loyal and disloyal, black and white, of these United States. I have sketched, by the light of authentic documents, the dismal history of that multitude through three centuries and a half, seeking out their representatives, and inquiring into the numbers and condition of these, at the present day. In so doing, I have arrived at conclusions which, to those who have never looked closely into the subject, may seem too marvelous for belief.

Passing, then, from the story of the wrong to look into its remedy, I have touched upon that inquiry in its various legal and constitutional aspects: as, the connection of Slavery with the Constitution; how far that instrument admits, and how far it abstains from admitting, the existence of such a system; further, the character of what is termed slave-property; the right of emancipation in the insurrectionary States; the right of emancipation in the loyal Slave States; the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the premises; the effect of the President's Emancipation Proclamation as well upon slaves within our lines as upon slaves still in the enemy's hands; and the force of that Proclamation both during war and after its conclusion.

In the same connection, I have treated of Emancipation as a great measure of national policy, essential to the preservation inviolate of the Constitution, indispensable to the reëstablishment of peace, inseparable from the future maintenance, North and South, of domestic tranquillity.

Finally, after having traced the connection of the two races in the past, and set forth the duty of one race toward the other in the present, I have sought to look forward and inquire how they are likely, when both shall be free, to live together in the future; whether we shall have a race among us unwilling or unable to support itself; whether admixture of the races, both being free, is probable or desirable; whether, without admixture, the reciprocal social influence of the races on each other promises good or evil; what are the chances that a base prejudice of race shall diminish and disappear; and, lastly, whether, in case the colored man shall outlive that prejudice, disgraceful to us and depressing to him, and shall be clothed by law with the same rights in search of which we sought this Western World, there will be anything in connection with his future in these United States to excite regret or inspire apprehension."

The loyal portion of the public, differing in opinion as they do from Mr. Saulsbury on sundry important subjects, may not concur with him in deciding that the author of *Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World* is, because of that authorship, unfit to present to them for consideration such topics as above.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

THE CONSTRUCTION CORPS OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.—A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, writes as follows regarding the work done by the Construction Corps of Sherman's army:

They constructed the Nickajack and Whiteside bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and the Hiwassee and Loudon bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, thus furnishing transportation for all war material from Nashville to Knoxville uninterrupted.

They opened the Western Atlantic Railroad to Ringgold, when the enemy were in force at Tunnel Hill. Hence our army was furnished with everything necessary to drive the rebels from their strongholds in that locality. The cars have been kept so close to the rear of our advancing army, that Johnston and his retreating army did not get out of hearing distance of our engines until he had crossed the Etowah River.

This fact, no doubt, gave rise to the rumor that Gen. Johnston said that it was useless to destroy the bridges after him, as the devil was at the head of the Yankee bridge-builders, who immediately rebuilt all the bridges, so as to occasion no delay to supplies and ammunition for the Union army.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—In commenting upon the possibility of Gen. Grant, in a certain contingency, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

"We know from perfectly reliable sources that Gen. Grant has peremptorily refused, in advance, any offer of the Presidency. He replied to those who were seeking to learn his views on the subject, that while the war lasted no earthly inducement could take him voluntarily from his present position, and that even should the war come to a speedy conclusion he would be the most ungrateful of men to run against Mr. Lincoln. This declaration comes to us through the most trustworthy sources, and affords us conclusive proof that Gen. Grant has fully decided not to enter the political arena. And those who know him, know that he is not apt to waver when he has made up his mind one way or the other."

INCREASE OF PRICES IN BOSTON.—The "regular" physicians of Boston have advanced their prices for a single visit in cases of regular attendance from $2 to $3. For a first visit in consultation, the fee is fixed at from $5 to $10. For a visit in the night, or between the hours of 9 o'clock P. M. and 8 A. M., the fee will be from $5 to $10. Members of the Physicians' Association have the privilege of rendering their services gratuitously to persons in indigent circumstances, and it is held to be the duty of the practitioner in every case to make any deduction from these rates which he conscientiously believes that the circumstances of the patient render necessary. The East Boston Gas Company have advanced its price for gas to $4 per thousand. In the city proper the price is to be advanced to $2 75.—*Boston Journal, June 29.*

ONE MONTH'S POLICE BUSINESS.—Police Justice Perry disposed of a total of 573 cases during the month of June, of which 358 were for intoxication, 31 for vagrancy, 49 for assault and battery, 55 for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent furnishes us with particulars of the late cavalry expedition of Gens. Wilson and Kautz, from which it appears that after accomplishing a work of destruction never equaled in its thoroughness, our forces met with a serious disaster on their return home, and that, too, within a short distance of our own lines. When Gen. Wilson arrived at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, he found the whole rebel cavalry force under Lee and Hampton, concentrated to cut off his retreat. This force he fought with great gallantry, and repulsed all their charges and attempts to cut him to pieces. The next morning, however, before daylight, he was impetuously attacked by a large force of rebel infantry, which had reached the spot during the night. A retreat was now ordered, but the rebels having destroyed the bridges over Stony Creek, all hope of saving the artillery and trains was given up, the guns were spiked and abandoned and the wagons and ambulances were destroyed. All the wounded, too seriously injured to ride horses, fell into the hands of the enemy. Gen. Kautz and a large portion of his command succeeded in escaping, but up to Thursday night Gen. Wilson had not reported. On Tuesday Gen. Wilson sent for infantry support, and the Sixth Corps was sent to his relief. The latest intelligence is that they attacked the rebels with great vigor, and in the first charge captured six of the lost guns.

We print this morning the first reliable details yet furnished of Gen. Hunter's late expedition. It is impossible to summarize all that Gen. Hunter succeeded in accomplishing. His mission was one of destruction, and he seems to have fully accomplished it. Nearly one hundred miles of railroad on the Gordonsville and East Tennessee lines were destroyed. Many bridges, some of them seven hundred feet long, were burned. The James River Canal was thoroughly disabled. Twenty canal-boat loads of supplies were destroyed. The Lexington Military Institute was burned, and much other damage inflicted. The capture of Lynchburgh was prevented by the strength of its fortifications. On his return, Gen. Hunter had the misfortune to lose ten pieces of artillery, owing to the culpable negligence of the proper officer to provide infantry supports while the batteries were passing a dangerous defile, where the rebels charged on our artillerists, and they were unable to get their guns in position.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "We have a confirmation of the report that General Canby's forces, in Louisiana, have embarked on an important expedition—probably for a movement against Mobile. Most of the rebel troops collected for the defence of that city have been sent to Johnston and Lee, and the presence of General Canby on board the United States blockading squadron off Mobile, is portent of a contemplated land and naval attack on that city. Admiral Farragut, the hero of New Orleans, commands the fleet at Mobile, and we have iron-clads enough in the Mississippi to organize a formidable naval expedition in aid of Farragut, should an attack be meditated. General Canby was recently in New Orleans, and issued peremptory orders to mount heavy guns on the works at Chalmette, and his visit to Farragut, we trust, has mischief to the rebels in it."

J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, received from Acting Secretary Harrington, last evening, a dispatch announcing the withdrawal of the thirty-three million loan from the market. All proposals thus far received will be returned to the parties making them. This is very important action, and indicates a decided change of policy in the management of the finances.

Although Mr. Fessenden has not yet officially signified his acceptance of the seals of the Treasury, yet it seems to be generally understood that Mr. Fessenden will soon assume the duties of the position. He was yesterday in consultation with the President.

CONGRESS.

The chief business done yesterday in both Houses was the final agreement on the Enrollment Bill. The Conference Committee reported the bill as agreed upon by them, which fixed the time at fifty days, which the President shall allow after making a call, and before ordering a draft. Loyal States may recruit in all the rebellious States except Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. The House promptly adopted the report. The Senate at first rejected the report, and then reconsidered its action and adopted it by a strong vote.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ocean monitor *Puritan* was successfully launched yesterday morning at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, in the presence of several hundred spectators. The adjoining shipyards and the vessels in the river were gaily decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

The reported death of Col. Billy Wilson is incorrect. He was severely injured by being thrown from his carriage. Both legs were broken, and his head was considerably bruised. He is improving.

Joseph C. Bennett, who was charged before United States Commissioner Osborn with passing a counterfeit $100 greenback upon Campbell, was now discharged, he having made restitution of the $100, and circumstances rendering it doubtful whether he knew the character of the note before passing it.

Saturday was a very dull day in general business. Transactions in produce and merchandise were on a very restricted scale, and the tendency of prices emphatically downwards. Flour fell off 50c.@75c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 20c.@25c.; Corn, 3c.@5c.; Oats, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel; Mess Pork, 50c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; Whisky, 7c.@10c. ℔ gallon; Cotton, Oils, Tallow and Groceries were unsettled.

English Intervention.

The English Tories have again begun to talk very glibly of intervention on behalf of the South. The *Morning Post*, which, though it has always been an advocate of the Confederacy, speaks with far more weight and authority than the regular organ of the Davis Government, the *Morning Herald*, says that "there can be no doubt that the feeling in favor of intervention is growing apace." The only evidence it offers in support of this assertion is that Lord Enfield has presented a petition from a number of people in London—or as it expresses it, "from the inhabitants of the Metropolis," in this sense; and that Lord Brougham "has refused during the last three weeks to present similar petitions from various mercantile bodies, because he felt that the time to interfere has not yet arrived." This is not very strong proof, it must be admitted, that the feeling in favor of intervention is *growing*, for there is no doubt that any number of petitions of a similar character might have been got up, both amongst "the inhabitants of the Metropolis" and amongst "mercantile bodies" any day since the war begun. Moreover, the ground on which intervention is now urged is the very same on which it was urged two years ago, and is just as absurd now as it was shown to be then. It is neither more nor less than the greatness of the carnage by which the struggle is marked. It appears that the English Tories have established a maximum of slaughter which two foreign belligerents may be allowed to commit; but if they go beyond this, England is to interpose and force peace upon them by committing a little more slaughter herself. What this maximum is, they do not deign to mention. How many even England can conscientiously permit a foreign Power to kill or lose in action, has not yet been revealed; nor are we informed at what precise point in the progress of hostilities English humanity becomes so outraged, that the British Government has to fight itself to quiet the public nerves. We presume, however, that the revelation of these essential facts will be made in good time.

The innovation made in international relations by this new rule is one of the highest importance. But we cannot help calling the attention of our Tory cousins to some little difficulties in the way of its application which they have possibly overlooked. In the first place we think it in the highest degree probable that as first-class Powers, like ourselves, are not in the habit of asking the permission of the British public when they want to go to war, they may utterly refuse to stop fighting when the British public comes to the conclusion that they have fought enough. This would, we need hardly say, constitute what diplomatists call "a grave complication," and if any attempt were made by England to impose its views of humanity on such a belligerent by force, there is very little doubt that the result would be the addition of a fresh war to that already raging, or, in other words, the committal of three nations to a bloody contest, in which only two were previously engaged. What humanity would gain from such a modification in the situation as this, it is hard to see.

In the next place, before the rule could possibly be enforced, it would have to be made clear and definite. The number of men who might lawfully be killed for each particular one, of all possible causes of quarrels between nations, would have to be fixed beforehand. There are some interests in defence of which no sacrifice can well be deemed great; for which every man in the State would do well to die; there are others for which a single life would be by far too great a price to pay. How are we to know when blood enough has been shed? Or if we did know, what is to prevent the offending party from holding out till the lawful sacrifice of life has been made by the enemy, knowing full well that then the omnipotent, irresistible England will compel him to put up his sword, whether his object be attained or not? Is it, in short, plain to the meanest capacity that the moment that anybody is able to impose limits to the extent which nations may use their physical force, all war is at an end, for anybody who can decide when it shall cease, can of course decide that it shall never begin.

We do not believe that any educated Englishman, if appealed to in private, would gravely arrogate for his country the ridiculous powers which are impliedly claimed by those English journals which prophesy English intervention in our quarrel on the score of humanity. But if such absurd and ludicrous pretensions were put forward in any American newspaper, they would furnish jokes to *Punch* and the London Clubs for the next half year. It is high time we heard no more of them. Coming from the organs of a Government which avowedly recoils from interference in such a tea-pot tempest as the Dano-German war, on the ground of the expense, they are degrading as well as ridiculous. If the worst threats that can possibly be uttered against us were put in execution to-morrow, they would for us be but a flea-bite. The largest land force that England could send to the aid of the South would but survive two of Grant's battles. We shall believe in the possibility of England's closing our ports in defiance of the fleet which we now possess, when we see it done. We have no commerce to damage, and we now *know* that three fast steamers are all that would be necessary to consign the English commercial marine to the limbo in which ours is lying. And though last, not least, it is not for want of money or supplies that the South is suffering, or will succumb, but for want of *men*, and the opening of her ports will not bring them. Soldiers, any more than spirits, cannot be "summoned from the vasty deep." Parliament we believe "omnipotent," but there are some things which it cannot do; and the replenishing of the Southern armies is one of them; and unless our humanitarians can do this, all else that they can do is worthless.

The Rebel Manifesto and the Declaration of Independence.

When our forefathers felt it their duty to sever the ties which bound them to Great Britain, they declared that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" required them to set forth the causes which impelled them to the separation. The rebels of our day have claimed that the mantle of our fathers has fallen upon them, but we, for our part, see not a vestige about them of our fathers' garments. Respect for the opinions of mankind could not be a very prominent feature among those who, in their very outset, trampled upon principles which civilization and Christianity have prized most highly, and who have never hesitated to declare that if the "opinions of mankind" did not sustain them in their love of Slavery, it was so much the worse for mankind. But they have recently put on a little show of respect for those opinions, for the rebel Congress has issued a manifesto, which we find in the Richmond *Whig*, the purpose of which is declared, in the preamble to the resolution by which it was adopted, to be "to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated."

We have examined this document with some curiosity. Its literary character is contemptible. One of the correspondents of the press in Virginia having found a schoolhouse there—the sole specimen which he had seen between the Rappahannock and the James—entered, and found that every seat was provided with a spittoon. One ought not to expect much in the way of literature from such a region, and the composition of this manifesto harmonizes with the literary dilapidation which one would expect to exist there. Grammar probably has to run the blockade as well as blankets, and if there is a confusion of numbers and persons apparent in this document, perhaps the grammar is as good as the authors of it could afford to furnish.

The "dispositions" and "purposes" of which the rebels speak are, indeed, set forth quite plainly. They are disposed not to yield, and purpose to fight, unless their success is assured to them and their Confederacy recognized. It needed no ghost—no manifesto—to tell us that. But we have looked almost in vain to find anywhere in it any "principles" whatever applicable to the present struggle. The nearest approach to them is the statement that "on this continent it has been held and acknowledged by all parties that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed;"—and from this we suppose they would seek to draw the conclusion that the Government of the United States was no longer a lawful Government. But it never has been held on this continent, or on any other, that when the consent of the governed has been once given, it can be at once and on mere caprice withdrawn, and that the criminal who has taken the benefits of a Government till he has committed a crime, may then withdraw his consent, and claim to go scot free from the punishments which Government inflicts.

Our forefathers felt that this could not be. They claimed the right of revolution, but only because "a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinced a design to reduce them under absolute despotism;" and they followed up their claim by specifying in a long and black catalogue the "abuses and usurpations" which justified them in their course.

The only pretence put forward in this manifesto for the rebellion of the Southern States is the following sentence: "We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates, by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them." Would not a decent respect for the opinions of mankind call for some specifications of these "aggressions," or at least the statement of one injury which might furnish some pretext for their plunging a nation into civil war? There is not one set forth, or even intimated. We might be content to leave the matter here, and claim from the civilized world a verdict in our favor, as to whether the "aggression" was upon our side or theirs. But let us call one witness against them, to whom they can never object, for he holds the second place in their would-be nation. We quote from the speech of Alexander H. Stephens, at Milledgeville, in November, 1860. It has been often quoted and ought to be often read, that the utter causelessness of this rebellion may never be lost sight of. He described the horrors of the war which they were even then threatening, and by his imagination he pictured them more vividly than the authors of this manifesto, even with three years' experience, have been able to do; and after thus stating them, he said:

> "Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in this case! and to what cause or *one* overt act can you point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer! While, on the other hand, let me show the facts (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithful to *yours, mine*, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country."

He then proceeded to show by proofs that no interest of the South had been assailed, no right invaded, and declared to them that the Government of the United States was the "best and freest Government—the most equal in its rights—the most just in its decisions—the most lenient in its measures—the most inspiring in its measures to elevate the race of men—that the sun in Heaven ever shone upon."

And he closed by saying:

> "Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril were around us, with peace and tranquillity, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

We know as well as the rebels that the war is a great and terrible burden upon us. But what men would we be if we should refuse to bear tenfold its burdens rather than to see our Government—such a Government as is thus eloquently described by Mr. Stephens—overthrown so causelessly? As long as there was a drop of our fathers' blood in our veins, that never could, and never can be.

The main statement of this manifesto as to "the character of this struggle," is thus shown to be false by a witness whom they cannot dispute. It is not on their part "a defence of invaded firesides, of desecrated altars, of violated liberties and birthright," or even "of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them," but a causeless attempt to overthrow "the best and freest Government that the sun in Heaven ever shone upon."

Thus false in its main point, the manifesto is, of course, filled with falsehoods on minor ones. It declares that the rebels "have not interfered, nor do they wish to interfere in any manner whatever with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against them." We must judge of their wishes by their acts. What did their Secretary of War mean by his public declaration in April, 1861, before a man or a gun had been put in the field by the United States, that the rebel flag "would float over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington, before the first of May," and that "it might float eventually over Faneuil Hall itself?" Was this no "wish to interfere" with our internal peace and prosperity? It was the expression not only of a wish but of a positive determination to do so. Why did they invade Kentucky? Why do they even now claim Missouri as one of them, in spite of her determination often repeated to stand by the Union. All this talk of theirs about being "let alone" was always the merest falsehood. The true aspect of the matter was well presented in some doggerel verses published by the Hartford *Courant*:

> "As vunce I valked by a cypress swamp,
> There sat an old cove, in the dark and damp;
> And at everybody as passed that road
> A stick or a stone this old cove throwed,
> And venever he flung his stick or his stone,
> He'd set up a song of 'Let me alone.'
>
> 'Let me alone, for I loves to shy
> These bits of things at the passers by.'
> 'Let me alone, for I've got your tin,
> And lots of other traps snugly in.'
> 'Let me alone—I'm riggin' a boat
> To grab votever you've got afloat;
> In a veek or so I expects to come
> And turn you out of your 'ouse and 'ome.'
> 'I'm a quiet old cove,' says he, with a groan;
> 'All I axes is—Let me alone.'"

That was a true representation of the position of the rebels at the beginning of the struggle. Three years of it may perhaps have driven into their heads some truer ideas of the real meaning of "Let me alone," and they may use the words now as they really mean. But they cannot expect us, and they need not expect history to put this construction upon their acts at the beginning, or to think that the "character of the struggle" is to be determined or affected by manifestoes declaring what they wish at this present stage of it. That character was long ago affixed to it, and we have no fear of the verdict of the future upon it.

Palmerston and the House of Commons.

The strength of parties in England was brought to a tolerably effective test in the House of Commons on the evening of Friday, the 17th of June. A motion was introduced on that evening by a private member, Sir John Hay, on which it was found possible not only to rally the regular Conservative vote of the House, but various discontented members of the Ministerial party as well. Involving nothing in the shape of party political principle, the vote was precisely one on which malcontents of every degree might give vent to their personal grievances. It purported to censure the Government for a grave executive delinquency in landing forces on the African Gold Coast for the purpose of waging war against the King of Ashantee, without making sufficient provision for preserving the health of the troops. The case thus briefly stated was clearly proven. The utmost negligence was brought home to the War Department, and Lord Palmerston had to apply the "whip" to his following with no ordinary vigor to prevent the passage of what would have been equivalent to a vote of non-confidence. The best he could do was to come off with a majority of seven in a House of four hundred and fifty members—a condition of party weakness, which but for two contingent events would be alarming. The first of these events is an early dissolution of the House. The next is the evident commitment of the Government to a war policy as the alternative of a rejection by Germany of the proposal to make the Schlei the territorial dividing line between her and Denmark.

The fear of a dissolution before the expiration of the ordinary parliamentary term, has a salutary influence upon a large class of members on both sides of the House, and as long as Lord Palmerston retains a sufficient hold on the confidence of the Crown to be able to command the Queen's assent to a dissolution—should Parliament prove restive, he holds the whip-hand and can go a considerable distance in defying a hostile vote.

The possibility, too—nay, almost the certainty—that the policy of the Government with regard to Germany from the moment the ultimatum of a division line at the Schlei is rejected, becomes thenceforward a policy of war, all but insures the actual minister against any really fatal party surprise. The opposition leaders in England are less anxious, than with us, to succeed to a heritage of war. Much as they desire to embarrass and weaken the Government on minor questions of executive blundering, Lord Derby and his lieutenant in the Commons have too keen a perception of the fearful responsibility of taking up the reins of administration at the very crisis of an internal quarrel, to exhaust their strength in an attempt to oust the Whigs from office. That crisis, it must be remembered, is one which would place a Tory Ministry at once in antagonistic relations to the traditions of their own foreign policy for the last hundred years. If a quarrel is to come in earnest with the German allies, it is all but inevitable that it shall come with the Tories in Opposition. Actual war with Austria and Prussia will involve in the end, beyond all peradventure, the summoning of the "downtrodden nationalities" into the conflict. There is probably but one Minister in England who could venture, with the prospect of success, on the issuance of such a summons; and he is the present chief adviser of the Crown. All this is clearly perceived by party combatants in England, and it goes to confirm the general opinion of outside lookers-on that the Whig term of office is not yet about to expire.

For us here, it probably makes less matter than many suppose, whichever party is uppermost in England. We naturally prefer even the crotchets of Lord Russell, so long as his policy takes the shape it recently has done, to the avowed hostility of Malmesbury. But if a change of Ministry did come, we should know that the Tory party would be utterly powerless to reverse the recent decisions of the present Ministry, either as to the building and equipment of privateers, or the recognition of Jeff. Davis' emissaries.

The Rebels and their Deeds.

Gen. Thomas recently sent out a fatigue party to the field of Chickamauga to inter, or rather reinter, the Union dead who fell in the fight last Fall. Most of them had been buried by our troops after the battle of Missionary Ridge, but very lightly, and portions of the bodies were, in a majority of cases, found protruding above the ground. The detail was accompanied by Mr. Read, the agent of the Sanitary Commission, who occupied himself in taking such notes of the bodies as might aid their friends in discovering their graves, or procuring their transmission to their homes if desired. He has recently sent in a report of his labors to Dr. Newberry, the Secretary of the Commission in the West, and in it he states that they only in one instance discovered indications that any of our dead had been buried by the rebels, and in this *the bodies were all found shot through the head, and their legs or arms tied or strapped together*, affording all but conclusive proof that they had been massacred after capture and surrender. Incidents of this kind have frequently been reported before, but never, so far as we remember, in so authentic a shape as this. We mention this now, not for the purpose of urging upon the Government the propriety and duty of retaliation, but of placing on record, once more, an illustration of the character of the enemy with which we have to deal. The Administration has long had in its possession satisfactory evidence of the commission of the grossest atrocities by the rebels, and it has repeatedly threatened retaliation, but, so far, has never inflicted it. We have always thought, and think still, that some effort ought to have been made to inflict punishment at least on the guilty or presumably guilty parties. We think that, for instance, every prisoner taken from the gang which assaulted Fort Pillow ought to have had short shrift, and that it is neither just nor expedient nor humane to ask the negro troops and their white officers to incur greater risks than fall to the lot of the white soldiers, as long as we have it in our power to protect them from them.

But the propriety of retaliating by taking life for life, is, in a peculiar degree, matter for the discretion of the Executive, and upon which anything like pressure from popular clamor would be indecent as well as unwise. When massacres are committed by one side or the other in civil war, there are a great many things to be taken into account beside the desirableness of punishing the guilty, and notably the effect of a resort to the *lex talionis*, on our own character, and on the future conduct of the war; and these are points on which the public is not likely to possess the means of deciding correctly in as full a degree as the Government. But in any event we think it is unquestionably the duty either of Congress or of the Administration, to collect and put on record and place before the world in an official form, a full, true and particular account of each atrocity committed by the rebels. At present a great fuss is made about them in the newspapers as they occur, and perhaps one or two allusions are made to them in Congress: vengeance is threatened; but there the matter ends.

This ought not to be. We have been suffering abroad ever since the war began from this indifference to our own reputation. The rebel agents have managed very successfully to hold us up to the world as monsters of cruelty and wickedness, and themselves as the very pink of chivalry and Christianity. It ought to have been the duty of our representatives all along to dissipate these illusions by plain official statements of facts. This is universally the practice of other countries. During the Italian war, the barbarities of the Austrians in Piedmont were made the subject of a diplomatic circular by Count Cavour, and a similar appeal to public opinion has been recently made by the Danish Minister, in calling attention to the cruelties and executions of Marshal Wrangel, in Alsen. There are many obvious reasons why we should be much more zealous than they in exposing the character of our enemy.

The War in New Zealand.

Our cousins over the water used to be particularly fond of abusing Americans for their too sanguine predictions touching the duration of the Southern rebellion, but it seems as if the "Britishers" themselves had no more of the prophetic gift than the Yankees, since not one of their anticipations as to the speedy close of the petty and wretched Maorian war has been realized.

Three times have the natives been driven from their principal strongholds by the superior forces and arms of the British, and three times has it been confidently announced that the backbone of the New-Zealanders' power was broken, and that the conflict was virtually at an end; yet on every occasion these announcements have been falsified by subsequent events, and the struggle still continues, and the prospects of peace are still distant. Our latest intelligence, indeed, is less favorable to the colonial cause than any hitherto received, the Queen's troops having recently sustained two considerable defeats.

Gen. Cameron, when marching with the main division of his forces to attack the tribes of the Upper Waikato, left the reserve behind. The natives had taken up a very strong position at Orakau, which the officer commanding the reserve determined to storm; but, as he had no scaling-ladders, his soldiers were unable to mount the works, and were twice repulsed with loss. Gen. Cameron, on hearing of his subordinate's disaster, at once hastened to his relief, and changed the fortunes of the day. Though the Maories, however, were ultimately overpowered, they yet fought their way through their assailants' lines, and made good their escape. The other check was not of so much importance.

The unsuccessful attempt to storm Orakau completely disconcerted the plans of Gen. Cameron. To rescue the reserve from the danger it was in, and to obliterate the disgrace inflicted, was, however, a paramount duty in his estimation, and so he abandoned a cherished enterprise in order to perform it. The injudicious attack on the position turned out, in fact, a most favorable diversion for the natives, who, the moment they found their opponent gone, withdrew from their position into the interior. Another campaign may, therefore, be regarded as closed, since Gen. Cameron's means of transport will not allow him to pursue the natives this season, and thus the crushing of the Maori rebellion must be postponed to a subsequent year.

But these repeated postponements of a result which at first was deemed so easy of accomplishment, rather lead us to suspect that the thing is not so feasible as is imagined. The greedy speculators are doubtless in a great hurry to occupy the confiscated lands, yet the natives do not seem at all disposed to facilitate the carrying out of the Confiscation Act. So obstinate, indeed, has been the Maori's defence, and so troublesome has he proved as an antagonist, that the Australians are beginning now to rely more on famine than on the sword for peace, and to prognosticate that hunger will do for the white men in the Winter what the arms of British soldiers have thus far failed to effect.

War-Ships for Europe.—Two excellent iron-clad vessels have been built in a shipyard of this City for the Italian Government, and the Russian Government also have had some fine vessels built in this country. We now learn from a Berlin journal that the Prussian Government, in view of the belligerent aspect of affairs in Europe, is making earnest endeavors to obtain ships-of-war from the United States. Our own navy is not generally considered to be very effective, nor very creditable to the country; but it seems that we yet have men capable of turning out first-class war-vessels. Perhaps, in this emergency, the Prussians might be induced to buy up our double-enders, our light-draft monitors, and some of our heavy-draft monitors. If they did so, there is no doubt that somebody would suffer.

Report of the Naval Investigating Committee.

The Select Committee, composed of Senators Hale, Doolittle and Buckalew, appointed early in the session to investigate the subject of naval supplies, reported Friday. The report makes over fifty foolscap manuscript pages, and is supported by about a thousand pages of testimony. Mr. Buckalew mainly agrees with the report, but submits his views upon some points in about thirty pages of manuscript. Mr. Doolittle also submits twenty pages, embodying his special opinions on one or two branches of the inquiry. The Committee say the Secretary of the Navy furnished them with every possible opportunity for investigation, and respecting that officer they conclude by saying they discovered nothing to cast a suspicion even upon his uprightness as a man or upon his integrity as an officer.

The report then gives an abstract of the law under which naval supplies are furnished, and adduces numerous instances furnished by the contracts of parties in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to show its working. Many of these have already been published, and no new light is thrown upon the subject. The committee say the Department has suffered as much by purchases made by the chiefs of Bureaux as by those made in any other way. They add that abuses have not been for want of law, but from its gross neglect and violation.

The report concludes as follows: "We are satisfied beyond doubt that during the last year the Government has been grossly defrauded by having to pay most exorbitant and enormous prices for very many articles. These frauds could not have been perpetrated without aid from those in the employment of the Government in the bureaux. These remarks apply to the Bureaux of Steam Engineering, of Yards and Docks and of Construction." The testimony embodies a pamphlet of Franklin N. Smith and various replies thereto. The committee express no opinion about this gentleman, but submit much testimony for and against him.

The committee reported a new bill providing that when articles are advertised and bid for in classes and in the judgment of the head of the department any one or more articles appear to be bid for at excessive or unreasonable prices exceeding ten per cent. above their fair market value, he shall be authorized to reject such bid.

Pipelaying.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why cannot our troops during the siege of Petersburgh, be supplied with water forced upward from the river, through lead pipes? Notwithstanding the high price of lead, it would be economical to lay pipes either of lead or iron.

PIPE.

Moving of the Floating Hospital.—The floating hospital Florence Nightingale, for the lower Quarantine, was yesterday morning towed to its moorings, in the lower Bay, near the Buoy No. 2, or the tail of the West Bank.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Month's Work of the Soldiers' Home—Receipts from the Sanitary Fairs—Effect on the Commission's Operations—The Duties of the Hour—Slow and Prompt Payment of Soldiers—The Mocking-bird of the South and other Birds—The Soldier's Last Home.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

I have received from Capt. ISAAC BRAYTON, the efficient Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home in Nashville, the statement of the operations for the month of May of this important agency for the relief and comfort of our soldiers. The Soldiers' Home is connected with and sustained by the United States Sanitary Commission. The Planter's Hotel, on Summer-street, formerly the officers' hospital, is the building now used for the purposes of the Home.

Though not built on the plan of our modern hotels, it is roomy and commodious and not ill-adapted to its present uses. The energy and enlightened Christian enterprise of the Sanitary Commission have made it a comfortable asylum to our war-worn heroes who often find it necessary to tarry here for a night or two on their way through the city; and they are sure to receive, as they deserve, counsel, assistance, a warm welcome and ungrudging hospitality. Capt. BRAYTON's arduous and confining labors at the Home have placed him *hors du combat* for a season, and he is seeking a few weeks' relaxation at the North, his place being well supplied during his absence by Mr. E. L. JONES, of Milwaukee, now and for some time connected with the sanitary work at Nashville.

The following statement for a month will show as well the character and importance as the extent of the work performed in the service of the Government and of humanity by this noiseless little Soldiers' Relief Agency: There were admitted during May, 53 discharged soldiers and 4,046 with furloughs to visit home. Of this number, 250 belonged to United States Regulars, and the balance were composed of soldiers from twenty-two States, sixteen having been from the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. The number of meals furnished within the period amounted to 15,190; lodgings, 4,433. The number for whom transportation was provided was 3,932. Back pay was drawn for 50, and the total amount drawn from the paymaster and paid over to the soldiers befriended at the home for the month was $8,362 99. The Home needs no other eulogium than these figures proclaim.

I observe, from representations made by competent officials of the Sanitary Commission, that the widespread impression made upon the public mind by the immense receipts realized through the numerous Sanitary Fairs held all over the North, to the effect that the treasury of the commission must needs be overflowing, and no additional contributions will be needed this year, at least, is essentially erroneous. The statement is that, in spite of the large sums raised at the Fairs, the supplies for the sick and wounded are really less at this moment, and promise to remain less for the year, than they were in 1863. Strange as this may seem, it is declared to be the simple and sober truth. The rationale of the matter is this:

The commission's receipts in supplies amounted last year to $2,000,000. Some $6 came in, in the shape of stores, to every dollar received in cash. The fairs of this year have, to a large extent, cut off the stores, which were wont to flow forth from the people's systematic liberality. Effort in this direction, has ceased in a great measure, because of the prevalent belief that the large sums realized are amply adequate to purchase all the supplies that the year's exigences may demand. But up to June, the commission had received but about $1,400,000, from all the fairs—that is $600,000 less than the stores' receipts of last year. A sum equal to the above has gone into the hands of branch associations, and been used for the purchase of supplementary stores. So that the entire sum realized from fairs may be stated in round numbers at from $2,750,000 to $3,000,000.

Now, stores this year are 25 per cent. higher than they were the last. The army, besides, is larger, and the amount required to supply their needs greater. The receipts, then, of the former year, including stores, being equal to those of this year, consisting mainly of cash, it is easy to see how it is that, unless the supplies of stores be resumed, and continue to flow as before, the Treasury, instead of overflowing, will really grow depleted, and the cries of our sick and wounded heroes, before the year closes, be languidly responded to, from the lack of means to do otherwise.

Noble as these contributions of money have been—grand and impressive as is the spectacle of the masses of our people, rushing with spontaneous ardor to the support of the country, in the person of the suffering soldier—it will not yet be forgotten, that even if $4,000,000 had accrued, as the fruit of the fairs, the sum, imposing as it is, is less than that expended by the Government to carry on its gigantic operations *for two days*. The question, "What is this among so many?" may be profitably put and pondered, when any one, in such a crisis as is now upon the land, is ready to stop giving, or to take credit for the *bulk* already given.

The truth is, while this rebellion lasts, the people must expect to give and to make sacrifices, and to continue it, to the close at least of the bitter struggle. The grand result, when reached, will more than repay the outlay, however vast. Appeals in behalf of the Christian Commission are sometimes based on the plethoric condition of the treasury of the other commission, and this one, at times, is a little querulous, at alleged attempts made by its Christian neighbor to swell its own funds by diverting them, on insufficient grounds, from the direction they would naturally take if left to themselves. There is no antagonism between these great benevolent agencies. There should be the perfectest harmony. Their common aim is noble, and substantially one. Both design and labor to benefit and bless the soldier, and have done it, so that the gratitude and benedictions of tens of thousands "ready to perish," have come upon them. Let them pursue their sublime work, so that the large hearts of the people will sustain them both in the coming months of our dear country's agony, with a vigor, and earnestness, and persistence of self-denying heroism, that shall inscribe this part of the war's history with golden characters that time cannot efface.

I noticed in a recent issue of the TIMES, a letter containing statements from one professing to know, to the effect that many of our deserving soldiers and their families in your vicinity, are constantly suffering hardships and grief, from long-protracted nonpayment of their dues. The thing is a gross wrong, and if avoidable, a disgrace and shame, by whomsoever the wrong may be connived at or abetted. Our soldiers not only earn what they get, but are entitled to prompt payment, for which the Government has made ample provision. Occasional delays cannot be prevented, as where the state of a moving and fighting army, keeps the paymaster at a distance, or where the soldier away from his regiment, in hospital, or on detailed service, is without his descriptive roll, without which no man can receive his pay. The case is often hard, but the rule is necessary, and its application uniform and inexorable. With this exception our soldiers in this department are little troubled with wo-begetting delays. Every discharged man receives at the Paymaster's, on presentation of his papers, every farthing that is due him, while those in hospital are promptly visited and paid once in every two months. The many wounded officers who have come here from the various battle-fields since the campaign opened, have had their accounts promptly settled up to the 1st of May. For ten or fifteen days following the 1st of June, $25,000 a day were paid out by Paymaster HOLT to these alone. Our army, in truth, is not only better paid, but more promptly, on the whole, than any army was before. The fact reflects the highest honor, not less upon the justice, the vivacious enterprise and untiring energy of the nation, than upon the ready and adapted skill of its administration.

The hot weather is upon us in earnest. A year ago the Army of the Cumberland, under ROSECRANS, was toilfully moving forward from Murfreesboro, amid daily drenching rains and saturated roads. The wet season, with its cooling influence, lasted through June and far into July. Now the sun's rays pour upon us daily from an unveiled sky, giving us from 90° to 100° of Fahrenheit during the noonday hours. Nature luxuriates in it all, without drooping as yet. The birds "pour their throats," seeming in ecstacy under the fervid influence—chiefly the mocking-bird, which incomparable songster deserves a passing word. He is a native here, but no familiarity with his minstrelsy can make it tame or commonplace. He is the song monarch of American birds. One of these magnificent creatures is perched at this moment on the bow of a lofty oak, directly in front of my window, where he stations himself every day, presenting the morning with his liquid melody, and stretching his musical variations far into and even through the night. For he is the American nightingale, and the substitution of his name, thus,

> "A mocking-bird that all day long
> Had cheered the village with his song,
> Nor at day's close his note suspended,
> Nor yet at eventide was ended,"

were as fitly adapted to him as to the more famed songster of romance and poetry. The powers and performance of this bird are marvelous. He is a very Buckingham of birds, "everything by turns, and nothing long." The crowing of the cock, the duckling's gentle note, the scream of the frightened chicken, the too-whirr too-whirr of the guinea foul—he is master of each and all, while he runs with the utmost facility and grace through the wide diapason, composed of the peculiar notes of nearly every bird of the region. To know the full capacity of this charming creature, one must see and hear him as he disports himself among the branches of his own native "countree."

Speaking of birds, I may add, that with the exception of the mocking bird, I find none here that one does not see in New-York. Walking in the cemetery the other day, a sweet secluded spot, well shaded with various trees and shrubs, and much loved by birds, I saw a dozen or more varieties, all of them familiar forms and names at the North, as follows: The "vagabond crow," as IRVING calls the great corn puller, the black-bird, the blue-bird the yellow-bird, the red-bird, distinct from the oriole, also there, the mocking-bird, the turtle-dove, thrush, sparrow, cat-bird, wren, the blue-jay, the quail, called partridge here, whose exquisitely soft note, like the dove's, is sure to fall upon the ear of the visitor to this sanctuary of the dead. The warbling birds that utter no dirges here, but hopeful joyous songs for the most part, harmonize with the bright flowers placed upon the pulseless bosom, and those blooming upon graves. The number of Union soldiers' graves, 5,000 when I wrote a year ago, is double now. The remains of from ten to twenty-five of those dying in the country's service are gathered here daily from all the hospitals, and with appropriate religious and military ceremonies, lowered to their rest. May flowers, ever fresh, symbolize the name and memory of these sleeping patriots, and happy bird voices image forth their joys when they shall wake.

C. V. S.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Journalistic Matters in Utah—Supplies and Prices—The California Volunteers—Brigham Young.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

Early next month Utah will boast another daily paper. The literary periodical productions of the Territory will then be two daily newspapers, each at ten dollars per annum; one religious weekly at six dollars, and one agricultural semi-monthly at two dollars. The *Daily Union Vedette* is the organ of the military, the miners, and the "Gentiles" generally. The *Deseret News* will probably subside into the Mormon ecclesiastical organ. The *Farmers' Oracle*, as its name implies, is devoted to agriculture, with a status which may be termed independent, with Mormon proclivities. The *Daily Telegraph* is to be devoted to local and distant news, and the "advancement of every interest of the people of Utah," and otherwise will probably have a platform similar to that of the *Oracle*. Mr. T. B. H. STENHOUSE, editor and proprietor, issues his prospectus, and is very busy entering into arrangements for the success of the undertaking.

The *Vedette*, though probably not a paying institution, has received support perhaps surpassing anticipation, and has doubtless urged upon the Salt Lake public the necessity of a daily paper in the Mormon interest, thus unintentionally being the cause of progress in that direction.

After a season cool and moist beyond precedent, the heat of Summer has come, though still with frequent cooling breezes. As far as I have heard, the prospects for an abundant supply of grain are excellent, and, as may be expected, the prices of provisions are relaxing considerably. Prices in the near future are exceedingly uncertain, so many unforeseen circumstances operating to make the scale slide suddenly up or down; but the general impression is, that during the Fall the figures will be from six to ten dollars per hundred for flour, and from two to three and a half per bushel for wheat, but that the low prices of former years are forever past. Butter has fallen nearly fifty per cent. during the past fortnight, owing chiefly to the hot weather. The article now seeks the purchaser, rather than the purchaser the article. Eggs, however, still keep up, the ice-cream eaters demanding so many. Beef and mutton command good prices—fifteen to twenty cents for mutton, and twelve and a half to fifteen for beef.

The height of the strawberry season is past, but the prices now are nearly as high as any former year. The first berries were sold at one dollar per dozen, then one dollar per quart, seventy-five cents, fifty, and lastly thirty-five cents; none lower.

Among recent arrivals here are Associate United States Judge and Gov. DOTY. His Excellency has been absent eastward for a long six months.

The California Volunteers serving in this Territory, whose term of service will soon expire, not having reënlisted in any considerable numbers, a recruiting office has been opened in this City to refill the regiments if possible. The California Volunteers are apparently discontented about one or two things—they are not very fond of the dull life in isolated Utah, for they enlisted, so some of them say, to fight the rebels and win their way to rank and glory in the Potomac or Tennessee army, or some other actively fighting body, and had no idea of staying three years in this slow and dreary Territory. Besides, the gold and other precious mines not far off have their attractions, notwithstanding the high pay and bounties now accorded to the soldier and volunteer. So thinking and feeling, but few have reënlisted. Had the term of service fallen in other regions where war is now familiar, and society more congenial, in all probability the result would have been very different. Gen. CONNOR is confident that he needs a large force here to protect the mails and emigrants, and foster sentiments in opposition to those held by the Morman authorities and community.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and several others have made a trip this week to Ogden, forty miles north, preaching and praying in "conference" two days, as well as holding similar but shorter meetings at Kaysville and Farmington, on the way. A great portion of the burden of the preaching is upon the laying up of grain, by all, to serve for from one to seven years ahead. BRIGHAM expresses himself of the opinion that the folks eastward will make war their all-engrossing business for years to come, neglecting even the very necessary and fundamental labors of agriculture, and thus bringing upon themselves the necessity of crossing the barren plains to the deserts of Utah for bread, or at least that the widows and orphans and teetotal peace lovers will make this long and dreary pilgrimage.

Punishment of Counterfeiters.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to draw your attention to a great and growing evil. This City has lately been flooded with well-executed counterfeits, sure to deceive in nineteen cases out of twenty—such, for instance, as fives on Albany City Bank, and fives on Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy. Dozens of cases have come under my notice where poor but deserving women, keeping small stores, found their hard-earned money thus melted away through one or two of such bills. And it cannot be prevented, as Bank Note Reporters can only report counterfeits after they have made their appearance, and then the City has already been flooded with them. Now, I think there are some means, in a measure, to prevent, or at least lessen this evil. One can, in a measure, prevent his house being broken into, but no man can prevent being robbed by a well-made counterfeit. Ought there, then, not to be a heavier punishment upon the latter than upon the first crime? If there were a standing reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of these offenders, storekeepers would not then let half of them get away, as is now the case. Everybody prefers greenbacks to other money, because they are more familiar with them, and none hardly have been counterfeited. Why, then, can we not have a uniform plate for all bills? It is true, the National Banking Law is a step toward this, but it does not now seem to throw other bills out of circulation. It is not the rich who suffer most by counterfeits, but the poor, as the former is generally better posted. Many a poor woman has had to go home from market with empty basket, because what she thought was money was merely a rag.

L. L.

The Thirsty Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the greatest regret have I read the recent accounts of the sufferings of our brave soldiers from thirst. Allow me through the columns of your excellent journal to suggest a mode of alleviating those sufferings; and if those of your readers who have friends in the field will send them this remedy it may do them much good. It is simply this: Let them refrain as much as possible from the use of *salt*.

I believe it is a well-ascertained fact that we commonly use a far greater amount of salt than is necessary. This salt passes through the animal organism unassimilated, and requires a large amount of water to carry it off. If the water cannot be obtained, the salt extracts the required moisture from the animal tissues, which causes or aggravates the first sufferings that usually arise from a scarcity of water in the system.

Much has been said of the distressing effects of the want of salt, that have been developed in some distant or barbarous land or age, but in avoiding that dreadful but, to us, inexperienced extreme we have gone to its opposite, and actually suffered much from eating salt. In ordinary life we should seldom feel thirst were it not for the salt we have eaten, and in camp, and other places where fresh food is lacking, actual disease is generated in the shape of scurvy and its kindred ailments. If our soldiers freshened their salt pork in hot water before cooking it, they would probably still find salt enough in that and in their bread, &c., without ever adding a particle themselves to any other dish. The pleasant and beneficial effects of this diminution of salt in food I know by experience. As for taste, that is a matter of habit. I have been delighted to discover in many articles a charming native aroma which was previously lost in salt.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

Military Rifle Practice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, June 25, 1864.

I take the liberty to forward to you a couple of pamphlets containing a project of "An act to provide for the organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia" of the United States. It is for a national act, under the constitutional power. The preface will commend itself to you.

For many months I have read the NEW-YORK TIMES with complete satisfaction, for the consistent, wise and patriotic course it has pursued, and I have been tempted by the sentiments I have seen expressed there to take the liberty to send to you this very important pamphlet. This is the only apology I can offer you, while I believe I am contributing a matter which will meet your approval and coöperation.

The project is from the hand of an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, who has twice taken the field as captain of a light howitzer battery, at the time of our invasions. He is possessed of a fine mind, much practical knowledge, and of a pure and exalted patriotism.

I have lately noticed with great satisfaction, some articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the subject of military rifle practice, and I am thus tempted while addressing you, to intrude further upon your notice. I wish I could prevail upon you to urge the introduction of target practice with the long-range rifle, as a pastime or national amusement. In the Tyrol, Switzerland, and many parts of Germany, rifle shooting is a constant and popular sport. We now stand in in *fearful* need of a better proficiency in the use of the long-range rifle. It does not differ in its construction necessarily from our old hunting rifles, except in the *sight* and in the form of the projectile. The Swiss military rifle, according to Maj. MORDECAI's report, is essentially an American hunting rifle, with an elevating sight and an elongated, but simple, projectile. The bore is quite small, being only about what is called seventy to the pound. The shot weighs about half the weight of our new rifle musket shot—say 257 grains. This Swiss rifle has the longest range, and the most deadly flight, as well as more accuracy, than any military small-arm in the world. I do not believe the wonderful stories about the cost of certain Whitworth arms, said to be used by rebel sharpshooters. An arm possessing every possible accuracy and good quality can be made in this country, in ordinary times, for about thirty dollars, and by the quantity for much less. There is, therefore, no obstacle in the way of developing in our midst a sharpshooters' skill of the highest degree of perfection. I possess one of the Swiss military rifles, and I should be glad to place it anywhere that its exhibition might lead to the development of rifle practice at long range, as a pastime and amusement for our people.

I am moved to make this appeal to you, from the conviction that the organization and drill of the Rifle Volunteers of England have developed even among them, a skill which must put us to the blush and to shame, if it do not cause more serious results, should we have the luck of a conflict with England.

As a village pastime, or as a watering-place amusement, I cannot conceive of a more fit and useful innovation just now, than the introduction of a system of rifle-practice and "judging distance practice" at long range, say 300 to 800 yards. In advocating these propositions, I refer you to MAJOR MORDECAI's report—to an excellent little manual on the rifle, published, I think, by VAN NOSTRAND, two or three years ago, from the pen of Capt WILCOX, U. S. A.—also, to *Rifle Volunteers and How to Drill Them*, and *The Rifle and How to Use It*, both by HANS BUSK, which are English standard works, and which are to be found at VAN NOSTRAND's. I am told we have also a new and excellent American work on the rifle, I think by CLEVELAND, but I have not yet seen it.

I do not like to see all these stories of rebel prowess and wonderful rebel weapons which are too often published with a bad effect upon our own people, and I am satisfied the best way to counteract it is to use the admirable weapons within easy reach of us and so to develop skill, and with it confidence and even prowess, in our own people, so as to match their enemies.

Prof. OGDEN N. ROOD, of Columbia College, has written some admirable articles upon the American rifle, and no one better than he, can prove that our American rifle is so perfect in accuracy that no "Whitworth rifle" can exceed it, unless we can get better men to hold them. Mr. ROOD said that Gen. DEARBORN, with a 12-inch rifle-pistol, was in the habit of hitting a flour barrel head across the Hudson at Troy, where the distance was six hundred yards. It required a good pistol as well as a steady hand and a true eye. I think the weight of the pistol shot was only about 150 grains. I have been too prolix and I have written very hastily on the spur of the moment, merely to bring this subject to your notice, and I do so with the hope that you will favor what seems to be an important movement in the way of making our people a nation of good marksmen, as we ought to be.

S. P.

Dr. Gardiner on Care for the Rebel Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No doubt many of the loyal physicians of New-York and vicinity will be not a little surprised at Dr. GARDINER's solicitude for those rebels who, by sickness, are prevented from shouldering their musket and battering against the advance of the Union army into the heart of rebeldom.

A high official of this same city once expressed great regret at his inability to prevent the shipment of arms South for the very same purpose. Now, which appears most like "aiding and abetting" our enemies—supplying muskets for strong men, or strong men for muskets. Suppose fifty or sixty thousand men are kept out of the rebel army for the want of a supply of quinine or other drugs, would it be loyalty to supply the deficiency, and thus reinforce Gen. LEE. We opine not. What difference does it make to us whether the rebel army is depleted by a plentiful supply of shot and shell on our part, or a deficiency of medical supplies on theirs—not one whit. They themselves assert that they will not succumb to Union rule till every one of their own sons lies dead in that long-talked of last ditch. Does it matter to us what means supply that last ditch with its destined victims? It is all the same, be it a lack of sugar-coated quinine pills," or a bayonet charge of the "black brigade."

The fact of it is, Dr. GARDINER's appeal reads a good deal like the arguments of certain New-York journals. The battles must be fought with bright muskets and swords in the hands of white men. Niggers, Greek fire and proclamations are only fit for savage nations.

Dr. GARDINER is very much mistaken when he supposes that "every proposition tending to amelioration of the annoyances and sufferings incident to warfare has come from the rebels." Indeed, they never yet have recognized Surgeons as non-combatants. They have at this present time not only Surgeons, but also members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions held as prisoners. Their villainous treatment of our wounded soldiers is too well known to need comment. Their treachery in exchange; in fact, Dr. GARDINER to the contrary, notwithstanding, every instinct of humanity is driven out of the rebels. Every act of theirs confirms the oft-repeated declaration that they are fiends in human shape. They stoop to all atrocities, from butchering wounded soldiers to burying alive blacks that have snatched the musket to avoid the slave-driver's lash. If Providence sees fit to smite them with disease, we, instead of endeavoring to stay His hand, should bow our heads and thank him for the blessing.

UNION.

The Great Marquis of Clanricarde.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1847 business led me to Kilimore, County Galway, Ireland. I left Parsonstown, Kings County; went through Banaher—a long town, where people have no work; crossed the Shannon, when I was in the County of Galway. On the way it struck me, from the appearance of the people, that the owner of the soil was an absentee—from the sooty, ragged state of the inhabitants—their abodes or shanties being made of sods, with a hole in the top, which served for window, chimney and all. There were some, but few exceptions to this. On inquiry, I learned that the Marquis of CLANRICARDE was the proprietor. This is the man who takes part with his fellow slave-owners of the Confederacy. Kilimore, a village of mud walls, without whitewash, quieted me of my wish to reside in his territory.

THOS. BRANGAN, No. 170 Jay-street, Brooklyn.

Charcoal Dust a Substitute for Lint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having observed that new and useful inventions receive mention in your valuable paper, I send you the following article, translated from the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, thinking that it may be of use to the sufferers in our hospitals at the seat of war:

"The importance of lint in surgical operations is rendered most evident when the demand for it is increased by war. Thus the war in Schleswig-Holstein has called the attention of the German public to that invaluable article. Since lint can only be made of old, worn linen and by manual labor, no machine adapted to the purpose of manufacturing lint having as yet been invented, the discovery of a substitute for that indispensable article would be of great importance. As such, Dr. NEUMANN, of Berlin, designates pulverized charcoal. Charcoal dust of the softer kinds of wood is said to be most adapted to the purpose.

The application of pulverized charcoal as a substitute for lint, consists simply in sprinkling it in a thick layer over the entire surface of the wound and a portion of the surrounding flesh, after which a linen rag, folded several times, is laid over the wound and fastened with a bandage. If the suppuration is violent and soon moistens the bandage, the latter should be changed after twenty-four hours, otherwise it is not removed until three, eight, or more days have elapsed, when the damp charcoal-dust is replaced by a fresh, dry layer.

That porous charcoal-dust is an anti-corruptive, and therefore serves a double purpose; it absorbs the matter and also prevents its decomposition. Lint is capable only of absorbing the matter, for which reason its use requires great care and exactitude in cleansing the wound and frequent renewal of the bandage, since otherwise the accumulated matter would aggravate the wound and cause suffering to the patient. Now, frequent washing and removing the bandage may lead to pernicious results, as by these means the newly-formed particles of flesh may be destroyed and the process of healing delayed. We must consequently allow, that since pulverized charcoal, on account of its anti-corruptive qualities, renders a frequent change of bandage unnecessary, its use presents essential advantages. Furthermore, we see from the above, that the application of a lint bandage requires far greater medical skill than that of a bandage made with charcoal-dust, which any one, with ordinary care, may apply. Besides, pulverized charcoal removes the offensive smell of the wound, and its only disadvantage, if disadvantage it be, is that of slightly soiling the patient's clothes, and giving him, if he have several wounds, a strong resemblance to a chimney-sweeper. Even if sometimes, as the discoverer admits, it should happen that out of a hundred wounds healed by charcoal-dust, one should retain a blackish hue from small particles of the charcoal remaining in the scar,—a perfectly harmless circumstance,—it must certainly be admitted that so trifling a disadvantage disappears before the essential advantages of charcoal-dust over lint. Certainly this new substitue for lint ought to be submitted to decisive trials at our hospitals."

MELI.

How to Obtain Recruits.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Over twenty-three thousand volunteers and more than thirty thousand volunteers and substitutes were furnished by this County in the period of eleven months, from July 1, 1863, and June 1, 1864. But these men were raised by the payment of liberal bounties, the Government, State, and County bounties, amounting part of the time to as much as $777 and $852. But according to the report of the Recruiting Committee, since the cessation of the Government bounty of $400, the number of recruits has been reduced to about twenty per diem. Now if the Government wants men, let it offer liberal bounties again. The Government should not be niggardly in such a matter. Had the large bounties of last Winter been continued, our quota on the coming call might already be half filled up. Besides, this is by far the *cheapest* way of obtaining men. The machinery of the draft is terribly expensive, its results thus far unsatisfactory. Let large bounties be kept up, and a steady stream of volunteers will flow into our diminishing ranks. *Had* these bounties, or even larger bounties been continued all over the country, our armies might even now be strong and full in number. Let a draft take place with the three hundred dollar clause not struck out, and a heavy burden will fall upon many; let it take place with this clause *repealed*, and the burden will fall with crushing force on many thousands; on those who cannot obtain substitutes, and on many who can, but whose means will be exhausted by their high price. But let volunteers be raised by large bounties, their cost will be equally divided by taxation among all, rich and poor, and our armies will be *well filled*, and victory insured, and all this without a draft; the people will *gladly* pay any rate of taxation. It will be cheapest for them, and they know it; it will allow them to remain at home if they cannot go to war, and relieve them from the purchase of substitutes, and by keeping the army filled up, and more than any one thing (military operations themselves excepted,) in bringing the war to a close.

A READER.

1861 or 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The clause of the Army Appropriation Bill which finally refers to the Attorney-General the question of the arrears due certain colored regiments, has been frequently reprinted in the newspapers, but with singular discrepancies as to dates, which makes the whole even more unsatisfactory than it was intended to be. I refer especially to the date at which a colored soldier must have been free, in order to entitle him to any benefit from the act.

In the TIMES of June 14, this date is given as April 19, 1861; in the TIMES of June 18, as April 19, 1863; both statements being among the dispatches to the Associated Press, from Washington.

If the required epoch is 1861, then this is a deliberate repudiation of the debt deliberately incurred by the Secretary of War, and authorized, by his own handwriting, in August, 1862, in his instructions to Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, for the First South Carolina Volunteers, who enlisted under that pledge, *though free when enlisted*, were not free before the war. But as I cannot yet believe that Congress, however tardy in its action, has deliberately voted to repudiate so plain a contract, I prefer to assume that the later date is the correct one, and implore definite information on that subject, if you can give it.

At the best, the act is sufficiently unfortunate, as it is virtually a suggestion to every freed negro, who has a debt which proves inconvenient, "Do as we do—discuss the matter for six months, and then turn it over to somebody else, for further consideration."

T. W. HIGGINSON,
Colonel First South Carolina Volunteers.

Patriotic Benevolence.

DARIEN, Friday, July 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BENJ. FITCH, a patriotic citizen of Darien, Conn., has endowed an Institution in that place, to be called "Fitch's Home for the Soldiers." A charter has been obtained from the Legislature, a Board of Trustees appointed, and the Institution is to be edicated on Monday, July 4. Distinguished speakers, military and fire companies, a band of music, and whatever else may tend to strengthen a benevolent regard for our patriotic soldiers, are being amply provided by the Trustees.

A procession will be formed at the residence of Mr. FITCH, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and march to the "Home." The trains of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad will stop at Noroton Depot, near the grounds of the Institution, and extras will be run for the accommodation of visitors.

All citizens in general, and patriots in particular, are invited to be present, and help to prove to our brave soldiers that they are remembered at home—that when they are disabled they shall be taken care of; when slain in battle or stricken down by disease, their children shall be well provided for and educated.

Onions for the Army.

The steamer *Belvidere* sailed yesterday afternoon from the foot of Spring-street for the James River, with a rich cargo of stores for our army and navy, including nearly two thousand barrels of vegetables, procured with the voluntary subscriptions of our citizens. This cargo, which includes nearly eight hundred barrels of onions, constitutes only the first installment of what is to be provided for our brave soldiers and sailors through the generosity of our citizens. The *Belvidere*, a large and commodious vessel, will reach James River on the morning of the 4th, and her cargo may be discharged by noon of that day. The following is a list of the articles comprising her cargo: Four hundred barrels of potatoes, (from the Sanitary Commission;) seven hundred and thirty-six barrels of onions; three hundred barrels of turnips; twenty-one barrels of beets; fifty boxes of lemons, and from seven to ten thousand heads of cabbage. Other contributions have been made by citizens, of which no report has been received. The distribution of the cargo will be under the superintendence of Mr. DAVID A. NASH and two assistants.

The Iron-clad Puritan.

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF THE VESSEL.

The United States iron-clad battery *Puritan* was successfully launched yesterday morning at Greenpoint. The previous attempts to get her off having failed, a very large assemblage was present; among the rest Admiral GREGORY, Commodore RODGERS, Capt. BOGGS, and Capt. ERICSSON himself. At about 9 o'clock the huge hull glided gracefully into the water, and went half-way across the river before the force of her descent became exhausted. Miss GREGORY, daughter of the gallant Admiral, did the christening. The launch over, efforts were made to haul in the ship, which, considering that she weighs 6,000,000 pounds, could not have been trifling, but they succeeded. The spectators dispersed, much relieved that one of the noblest illustrations of creative genius was safely afloat.

The *Puritan* belongs to the navy already, Capt. ERICSSON's recommendation having been understood to be accepted by the department. She is the largest iron-clad in the service, and having two turrets, will, of course, possess twice the offensive power of the *Dictator*. She is of the following exact dimensions: Length on deck, 351 feet; width, 50 feet; length of iron hull, 300 feet; guns, 4; measurement, about 3,000 tons.

These details convey no idea of the appearance of the ship. Although an ocean iron-clad, she has neither masts nor spars, sails nor bowsprit. The turrets are on the centre of the deck, so to speak, but no paraphenalia of a sea-going vessel is anywhere to be seen. The water, in heavy tides, will break across the deck as on the other ships, the top of the iron hull being only a few inches from the surface of the water. Nevertheless, the apartments underneath are so well preserved from leakage, that the officers and crew are quite safe. A massive wall of unparalleled thickness is between them and the sea, above and below, and on either side. The side armor alone is *four feet thick*, stronger than the combined mail of the *Warrior* and *Gloire*. The actual iron on the turret is fifteen inches thick, laid on in a novel manner. This fact may convey some idea of the resisting force of the hull. Even the pilothouse consists of twelve inches of iron, all put on in separate plates, thus enabling the work of forging to be done with comparative rapidity.

In all essential particulars the *Puritan* is a monitor—a huge one of course, but one for all that. The armor projects nineteen feet forward of the hull, and thirty-one feet aft. The forward projection imparts to the ship the most conspicuous feature of a ram—a ram itself. This weapon is of unusual power, being in fact so irresistible, from its weight and sharpness, that nothing in the shape of a wooden man-of-war could withstand it for a moment. What its effect might be on an iron-clad must be, for the present, matter of conjecture. Fifteen feet of this ram is as solid as a rock, and if it were broken off, the result could not prove disastrous save to the mere poker itself.

The one great point of distinction between the *Puritan* and *Dictator*, and all our other armored vessels, is this: the former are intended to be fast, the latter were not. The ability to stand well, and not rapid running, was aimed at by Capt. ERICSSON in the trim little champion of Hampton Roads. How well she *stood* is known. If the aim should prove as well directed in the great craft now in the Hudson, we shall have no reason to regret their cost. As engines beget speed, those of the *Puritan*, the work of designing the machinery of these maritime monsters was one of great importance. The propelling power of the engines may be inferred from the fact that the two cylinders are of 100 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 48 inches. It is doubtful whether any other war steamer in the world, of wood or iron, has greater power than is thus indicated. The grate surface is not less than *one thousand square feet*, with 30,000 square feet of heating surface. The movement of machinery so colossal must have a very staggering effect on the nerves of the fishy tribe, but its influence on the screw is the main thing, and it will doubtless be satisfactory. The propeller is a four-bladed one, of cast iron, and is 21 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 30 feet pitch.

The *Puritan* will be prepared for sea as soon as possible, probably in six or eight months. Her launch marks an era in the history of our iron-clad navy, as she was the last of the Ericsson ships, except the river iron-clads, on the stocks. No finer specimen of marine architecture could wind up the enterprise. The following is now the calibre and number of the armored fleet of the United States immediately planned by Capt. JOHN ERICSSON:

	Condition.	Lot.
Passaic	In commission	First.
Montauk	In commission	First.
Catskill	In commission	First.
Weekawken	Lost	First.
Nantucket	In commission	First.
Nahant	In commission	First.
Lehigh	In commission	First.
Sangamon	In commission	First.
Patapsco	In commission	First.
Manhattan	In commission	Second.
Mahopack	Afloat	Second.
Tecumseh	Afloat	Second.
Oneota	Afloat	Second.
Tippecanoe	Afloat	Second.
Jungus	Afloat	Second.
Canonicus	In commission	Second.
Manyunk	Afloat	Second.
Catawba	Afloat	Second.
Puritan	Afloat	Ocean ship.
Dictator	Afloat	Ocean ship.

These vessels, except the last two, have one turret and two guns, and are manned by about 100 men each. Such of them as have seen service have answered the expectations of the Government and their projector.

The Fifty-Seventh New-York Volunteers.

Capt. G. W. JONES, of the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, named as wounded in a list which we recently published, was not so seriously injured as to be disabled for active service. He is still in discharge of his regular duties, and a letter received by his father yesterday states that as senior Captain he is now in command of his regiment.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

BOGERT.—This (Saturday) morning, at 12½ o'clock PETER J. BOGERT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 Macdougal-st., on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—At her residence in this City, on the evening of Friday, July 1, in the 76th year of her age, ELIZA B. CLARK, widow of the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark.

The funeral will take place, on Sunday, July 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs. The friends of the family and of her sons, Dr. James Henry, Horace F., Edward P., Rev. Frederick G. and Sereus B. Clark, are invited to attend.

CLANCY.—On Friday morning, July 1, JOHN CLANCY, Editor of the New-York *Leader*, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother Lawrence, the members of the Democratic Republican General Committee, the Tammany Society, and the Editorial profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 91 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, July 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

CORWIN.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, on Saturday, July 2, IDA VANRENSSELAER, daughter of Anna G. and the late Benjamin V. R. Corwin, in the 3d year of her age.

KEITZ.—On Friday, July 1, Mr. JOSEPH L. KEITZ, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M., also the members of Engine Company No. 4, Brooklyn, E. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) July 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 90 Meserole-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER, U. S. A., aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. His friends are invited to attend. A train leaves Morristown for New-York at 7:20 P. M.

PICKERING.—On Friday morning, July 1, after a lingering illness, WM. L. PICKERING, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Fishkill Landing, on Sunday, July 3, at 9 A. M., without further notice.

☞ Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

WILLIAMSON.—On Friday morning, July 1, at his residence, No. 224 6th av., Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMSON, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, James Golden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the above number, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be first taken to the Church of the Puritans, corner of Broadway and 15th-st., and from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, are hereby summoned to attend a special communication on Sunday, July 3, at 12 o'clock M., at their rooms, No. 118 Avenue D., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOSEPH L. KEITZ. The members of sister lodges, in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
WM. H. JAHNE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 411.—July 2, 1864.

69, 24, 48, 77, 73, 49, 8, 6, 60, 51, 39, 33.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—July 2, 1864.

40, 77, 11, 20, 10, 70, 48, 50, 74, 59, 29, 36, 23, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 315.—July 2, 1864.

50, 76, 19, 7, 40, 70, 39, 59, 53, 29, 15, 77.

CLASS 316.—July 2, 1864.

13, 41, 34, 15, 57, 12, 28, 56, 65, 20, 14, 45, 7, 21.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1864.

The notice for proposals for Loan, dated June 25, 1864, for Thirty-three Millions of Dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated 6th June, is hereby withdrawn. All proposals at the Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order, upon which the two (2) per cent. deposit will be refunded.

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary Treasury.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 magnificent English books just received; 1,000 standard books, half calf, at half price; 100,000 works on agriculture, medicine, &c., at your price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES. FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents. Address Dr. STANFORD, Box 4,652 New-York Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN the Lord Jesus Christ meets at University Buildings, Washington-square, on every FIRST DAY in the week, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, to break bread together, according to the Lord's command. This Assembly is composed of those who believe the Gospel, that Jesus Christ was God, and that He died for our sins, according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again, according to the Scriptures; and all who hold this truth are privileged and responsible to meet with them. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—BLEECKER-st., opposite Jones. The Fifth Anniversary will be celebrated SUNDAY, July 3. The annual sermon will be preached at 10½ A. M. by Rev. M. S. RIDDELL, of New-Brunswick, N. J. The annual report, showing how a church may succeed without pew rents, and a Pastor live without a salary, will be read at 3 P. M., followed by addresses from Rev. C. W. BROOKS, of Broome County, N. Y., Prof. MCGONEGALL, of Niagara County, N. Y., and others. Conference and communion in the EVENING.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY.—Rev. Mr. DUNN, Pastor of the Central Church, who has just returned from a visit of three weeks to the Army of the Potomac, and was with the army in its march across the Chickahominy Swamps to Petersburgh, will give a narrative of his experience, on SUNDAY EVENING, July 3, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., three blocks east of Broadway. Services to commence at 7¾ o'clock. The public are invited. Preaching at the usual hour in the morning.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, pastor. Services on SABBATH, July 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Mr. Murray will give an account of his visit to the Army of the Potomac before Petersburgh, in the evening. This discourse was postponed last Sabbath on account of ill-health. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching in the church corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., on SABBATH, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by Rev. FRANK JACKSON. Also, in church corner Madison and Catherine sts., by Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD, at 10½ A. M.; communion at 3½ P. M. Also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. Seamen and others invited. All seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING: *Physical State of the Millenial Earth and Heavens, etc.* Services at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder B. MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Blessedness of a Life of Faith.* At 3 P. M.: *The Subject and Objects of Redemption.* All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Lessons Gleaned from the Events of the War.* Sunday School at 9 A. M., and S. S. prayer meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. G. W. PADDOCK, of M. E. Church in Lawrence, Kansas, in which he will give some account of what he saw and suffered in Quantrell's attack. Preaching also at 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the afternoon.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 21 July, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6¾. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., "*On the Death of Christ*;" and at 7¾ P. M., "*On the Life of Samuel.*" Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, July 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY AT METROPOLITAN HALL, No. 95 6th-av. Prof HICKES, author of the "Compass of Life," lectures at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Reformers*, illustrated by 2,000 portraits. Lectures every day at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE NO SERVICE AT THE 5th-av. Baptist Church on SUNDAY—the erection of their new edifice obliging them to vacate their present building. Notice will be given next week of time and place of worship.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS!—His messenger, sent in the spirit and power of Elias to restore all things, (see Matt., xvii., 11,) will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST 17TH-st., near 6th-av. Services Lord's Day, July 3d, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Minister, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Two Debtors.* For the evening—*The Good Samaritan.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH Sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. PETER STRYKER, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in 34th-st., in the Trinity M. E. Church, in 34th-st., near 8th-av., (Rev. Mr. COOKMAN's,) SUNDAY evening, at 7¾ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of believer's baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE REV. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 14TH-st., near Irving-place, (Dr. ALEXANDER's,) will be open as usual during July and August. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING. The evening services are to be omitted during July.

THE REV. SAMUEL F. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 3, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. C. C. GOSS will preach in the above place on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. V. AIKEN, in the evening, at 7¾.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 3d inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the evening—*The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law a step toward Salvation.* Services at 7¾.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Movements—A Relic of Slavery—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times :

CHICAGO, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The postponement of the Democratic National Convention is here generally regarded as *cognovit* of weakness and coming defeat. It shows so decidedly a want of confidence on the part of the leaders that the result cannot be otherwise than disastrous. I heard a prominent McClellanite swear, in strong and emphatic language, that it was a movement on the part of the wire-pullers to overslaugh his favorite ; and that if "Little Mac" was not nominated they might go to —— with their convention. There is a warm strife here between the different factions of the party, and it would seem that any harmonious action in November was out of the question. Many of the leading German Democrats favor the nomination of FREMONT, and these appear to be about the only advocates he has among us. An attempt was made on Saturday evening to hold a FREMONT meeting in the southern part of the city, for the purpose of organizing, but the thing was a failure. An editor of the German Copperhead paper was one of the principal speakers ; but the "crowd," which consisted of about fifty, appear to have been mostly Republicans, as indicated by the repeated cheers for LINCOLN. In the west part of the city a little more successful demonstration was held on Friday evening, at which F. S. WIESS, about the only Republican I know in the movement, did the speaking. But the whole concern does not amount to a "row of pins," and does not improve over the former accounts I have sent you, but rather grows "beautifully less by degrees."

In consequence of the postponement of the Democratic Convention, the local canvass lags in this State. Two more Congressional nominations have been made since my last—Hon. S. W. CULLOM, in the Springfield District, and Hon. JOHN BAKER, in the Twelfth, or St. Clair District. They are both strong and able men and will run STUART and MORRISON hard, if they do not defeat them. We look for CULLOM's election, at least, and BAKER's chances have much improved. MORRISON was elected two years ago by over 4,000 majority, but he was fresh from the field, where he had won some reputation, and professed to be an out-and-out War Democrat. But he has shown himself too coppery all the way through to admit of that dodge availing him again ; and it is about the same with STUART.

There is in this city now one of the relics of the barbarities of Slavery, in the person of Rev. COLVIN FAIRBANKS, who, it may be remembered, was kidnapped from Indiana, in 1851, carried to Kentucky, and there sentenced to 15 years in the Penitentiary for assisting a slave girl to escape. He was liberated on the 15th of last April, having been in confinement twelve years and five months. He proposes, in public lectures, to give an account of his imprisonment and other matters.

The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law gives great satisfaction in this quarter. That enactment was always peculiarly obnoxious to the people of Chicago, and, in fact, to the whole Northwest, except our Egypt.

The friends of the late OWEN LOVEJOY have formed a "Monument Association," and are raising funds for the erection of a memorial to the memory of the departed statesman. They also propose to found "Lovejoy scholarships" in the various colleges of this State, to be open alike to white and black students. They have issued a circular inviting the cooperation of the several institutions of learning in the enterprise.

We are in the midst of our annual commencements. That of the University of Chicago is now in progress. Several of our colleges, however, have postponed their commencements for this year, on account of the great drain upon their students for the one-hundred day men. Chicago University sent out a full company, officers and all, but still has enough to make a respectable show. The Law Department has a greater number of graduates than in any former year. A diploma from this school entitles the student to practice in any court of this State.

Our Sanitary Commission have recently made heavy shipments of stores to Gen. SHERMAN's army. One day last week they filled a train of eleven freight cars with 1,475 boxes, containing 225,000 pounds of stores of various descriptions. Since Gen. SHERMAN's present campaign commenced the commission has expended over $20,000 cash, in addition to the large receipts of vegetables and other articles from the country. The recent fair at Dubuque, Iowa, yielded over $60,000—a magnificent sum for a town of 12,000 inhabitants.

The rains of the past week have been, it would appear, coextensive with the draught heretofore prevailing. From Minnesota, from Wisconsin, from Iowa and from all parts of this State, we have cheering accounts of copious showers, and a general revival in the vegetable world as a consequence. I suppose it is now quite certain that there will be an average crop in the West, and that a good deal that has been written and printed on this subject may be set down to the account of the chronic croakers, or to those who put forth stories of short crops to affect the markets.

I have recently discovered a new virtue in Chicago. We have heretofore justly claimed this as the greatest primary grain mart in the world—the greatest lumber market, and recently, the greatest pork-packing point. But what will you say when I claim Chicago to be one of the *greatest wheat-growing towns of the country*. Not that I have seen wheat actually growing in the streets—but my evidence is inferential, from certain facts published in the daily papers, as follows :

	Bushels.
From the 1st of January to the 21st of June there were received in Chicago, of wheat..	4,376,600
Shipped during same time	3,529,300
Reported "sold" for the week ending June 14..	3,450,000
Reported "sold" for the week ending June 21..	3,280,000
Total in two weeks	6,730,000

Here are 2,350,000 bushels more "sold" in two weeks than we have received in six months. As we did not receive it from abroad, it must have been grown in Chicago, or these reported "transactions" must be fictitious to a great extent. I give you a week's sales and receipts :

	Sales.	Receipts.
June 15	430,000	49,500
June 16	600,000	66,400
June 17	488,000	48,600
June 18	315,000	51,300
June 20	850,000	73,000
June 21	600,000	65,000

Is this not about equal to gold kiting? And is it not about time this species of gambling were broken up?

The weather is again very hot—the thermometer starting at 82°@89° at 6 A. M., and progressing upward to about 100° at the hottest.

Destructive Fire in Oswego.

BURNING OF THE SENECA MILLS.

From the Oswego Times, June 28.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded in the city, but when responded to by the fire department the scene of the conflagration was ascertained to be too far distant from the city to render the services of the firemen of any avail. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of the "Seneca Flouring Mills," at Seneca Hill, about four miles south of the city.

The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock, and originated from an oil lamp which an employe in the mill was engaged in filling. With such rapidity did the flames spread that it was with extreme difficulty that the employes on the premises made their escape. In less than an hour from the first alarm the Seneca Mills were a heap of ruins.

The mill contained from 1,500 to 1,800 barrels of flour packed—besides about 200 barrels in the packing chest. About 15,000 bushels of wheat lay smouldering in the ruins or in the bed of the river adjoining at the time our reporter visited the scene this morning, and was being removed by laborers. Some 1,800 tons of feed, valued at from $26 to $30 per ton, were also destroyed, together with a large amount of screenings, &c. Some 20,000 empty flour barrels were also in the building, and of course shared the fate of the other property.

The destruction of the Seneca Mill is by far the most serious loss occasioned by fire in this vicinity for some years. The mill was the largest in the State, having fifteen run of stone, and was capable of manufacturing 900 barrels of flour, Spring wheat, and between 1,100 and 1,200 barrels of flour per day of Winter wheat. At the time of its destruction, ten run of stone were in operation. The building was 200x80 feet, and five and a half stories high.

Messrs. E. G. & M. MERRICK were proprietors of the Seneca Mills, and its destruction to them is a most serious loss. The exact amount of insurance is not yet ascertained, and we therefore refrain from giving the names of any companies in which policies are held. A few days since applications from various agencies in this city were sent to headquarters of the companies, some of which have not been returned. We understand, however, that policies to the amount of about $6,000 were returned this morning, which, together with other policies held, makes the amount of insurance known to have been effected amount to about $97,500. It is probable the total amount of insurance on building and stock is $100,000.

The Messrs. MERRICK value the building and machinery at $200,000.

We understand that it is not the intention of the Messrs. MERRICK to rebuild the mills the present season.

MURDER OF AMOS L. WHITE, A NATIVE OF RHODE ISLAND, IN HENRY COUNTY, TENN.—On the 5th of June, about midnight, four armed men, disguised with blackened faces, entered the house of Mr. AMOS L. WHITE, in Henry County, Tenn., and demanded $10,000 booty as a ransom for his life. As so much could not be found by them after a thorough search, they seized Mr. WHITE and dragged him from his bed, carried him a short distance from the house and shot him dead, three bullets entering his body. What conversation passed between these fiendish assassins and their victim is unknown, as Mrs. WHITE, his wife, who started after them, was driven back upon peril of sharing the fate of her husband. Mr. WHITE was a planter, and had resided in the State but a few years. He was raising this season about one hundred acres of cotton. He was born in this State, was the son of JOHN WHITE, and was about 42 years of age. He resided several years in Johnston, and was educated in the manufacturing business at Simmonsville, under the guidance of BENJAMIN PIRCE, Esq. After becoming prepared for the management of a mill, he and his family removed to Bahia, Brazil, where he was engaged in cotton spinning for about two years, when he returned to his native State and took charge of the Simmonsville mills for a short time. Thence he removed to Barnesville, Ohio, where he built a mill and engaged in the manufacture of wick, twine, yarn, batts, bags and wadding. The business was very successful, and his mill was the only one of the kind in the vicinity, and the articles were readily taken for home consumption. He removed thence to Tennessee, where he was brutally murdered.

His reputation was unspotted, his character without stain. He was genial in his intercourse, and much loved and esteemed by all who knew him. Many there are who will mourn his untimely death. He leaves a wife and five children. Two of them were in this city attending school at the time of their father's death ; the other three—one an infant a week old—were at his home in Tennessee.

The body of Mr. WHITE has been brought to this State, and buried by the side of friends in Burrillville.—*Providence Journal, June 30.*

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Correspondence Between the British Consul at St. Louis and Gen. Washburne.

The following important correspondence appears in the Memphis *Argus* :

BRITISH CONSULATE, ST. LOUIS, June 9, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to inclose herein a newspaper extract, dated the 2d inst., being an order purporting to be issued by your order :

As it was only a short time since that Mr. Consul WILKINS did himself the pleasure of reporting in an official dispatch to Lord LYONS, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, that he had been informed that it was the strict intention of the United States authorities at Memphis not to infringe on the rights of any alien who properly conducted himself, I feel convinced that the third paragraph of this order, as reported to be issued, was without your knowledge or approval, as the principle involved in that paragraph is, in my opinion, of so grave a nature that I lose no time in calling your attention to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS WILKINS,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.

REPLY OF GEN. WASHBURNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 16, 1864.

Francis Wilkins, Esq., Acting Consul, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR : Your communication of the 9th inst. is received. You have been correctly informed that it is "the strict intention of the United States authorities at Memphis not to infringe on the rights of any alien who properly conducts himself." I regret that any misunderstanding should arise as to what those rights are, as I am very anxious in the discharge of my duties to my Government to avoid any act that shall justly afford ground of complaint to any friendly power. I cannot admit that the order to which you call my attention can justly be regarded as violating the right of anybody. You are quite mistaken, I assure you, in supposing that the third paragraph of the order alluded to was issued without my knowledge or approval. The principle involved in that paragraph was fully considered by me.

The City of Memphis is a military post, governed by martial law, and the authorities must be allowed to judge upon what terms any person shall remain here. It is well known that there are many persons now in Memphis who claim the protection of foreign governments, who have been in the service of the Confederate Government, fighting against the Government of the United States, and that others, presuming upon their claims of neutrality, have, in the character of spies, been our most dangerous enemies.

The liberality displayed by the Government of the United States toward the subjects of other Governments who have followed our armies, and who were found domiciled in places wrested from the enemy, has no parallel in the annals of war.

Suppose that, during the Crimean war, after the Allied troops had landed at Eupatoria, American citizens, in the pursuit of gain, had presented themselves at that point and demanded that they should be allowed to remain there and engage in business pursuits, would their claim have been listened to for an instant ?

If I am not grossly misinformed, no private American citizen was permitted to enter the lines of the Allies during that war. It was right that they should be excluded, and the Government of the United States did not, and could not complain.

In regard to the exemption of subjects of foreign Powers from militia duty in the defence of this city, I have conceded in the order to which you allude their right to such exemption. I have done so from an earnest desire to avoid offence to any neutral or friendly Power, rather than because I conceded the principle that they could not rightfully be called out to defend the city in case it should be assailed.

I think there are precedents fully establishing the opposite principle, and if I mistake not the parallel, and may be allowed to compare small things with large, there is an instance which comes to my mind where your own government, at a date not remote, recognized this same principle. I allude to the case of the supposed intended rising of the Chartists, in 1847, under FEARGUS O'CONNOR, where all the able-bodied men of all large cities were compelled to come out, regardless of their nationality, to defend against any attack that might be made. The present Emperor of France, then an exile in London, among thousands of other foreigners, was called out and did duty on that occasion. True, he was called out and sworn in as a special constable, but the object was to defend the city, and so far as the principle is concerned, it matters not whether he was called a constable or a militia man.

I have the honer to be your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURNE,
Major-General Commanding.

The Authors of the Rebellion.

LETTER FROM JOHN B. FLOYD (OF BUCHANAN'S CABINET) TO EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

From the Catholic Universe.

The subjoined letter from JOHN B. FLOYD to Ex-President TYLER has been sent to us by Capt. CHAS. S. GREENE, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment. It was found a few days ago by one of this officer's men, near Petersburgh. The letter makes it clear what its author did to spur on rebellion. But who is the Mr. HUGHES spoken of in the opening paragraph? Is it FRANK HUGHES, of Pottsville, or his nephew, JOHN HUGHES? We commend a careful perusal of the letter. We give it *literatim et punctuatim :*

ABINGDON, Va., Feb. 8, 1861.

To Ex-President John Tyler :

MY DEAR SIR : I cannot express to you my grateful thanks for your kind letter. I would have answered it sooner, but that I thought it probable that I might see you in Washington before this time ; upon reflection I thought it best to remain here for a few days, until I could learn through Mr. HUGHES the exact state of affairs in the city.

I doubt whether there ever was in any country, at any period of history, a more monstrous, malignant and indefensible proceeding than this against me. The presentment and indictment rest upon the boldest perjury, if any facts have been pretended as the foundation of their proceedings, and if not, then the precedent of their proceeding criminally against an officer or a man, to avenge a political act, is altogether the most dangerous part that has transpired.

I was fully aware of the perilous path upon which I embarked when I quit Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet. I knew my course was obliged to bring to a dead halt the subtle policy which was quietly preparing for coercing the South into submission, or that it would precipitate the catastrophe so as to unite and arouse the whole South instantly to a sense of their danger. In either event, I saw plainly enough that no human effort would be spared to inflict vengeance upon me. I had not, to be sure, thought of its taking the shape of a universal prosecution ; but I would not have been deterred from the course I took even by the certain prospect of death itself.

I have the consolation to believe that my course roused the South to take those measures of self-defence in seizing upon the forts, &c., which, is delayed a short time longer, could not have been accomplished but with immense sacrifice of life and money. Individually, I defy the malice which pursues me, and am content to allow the developments of the future to justify me in the minds of all fair-minded people.

One of the most painful accompaniments of these proceedings to me, is a suspicion which I cannot repress, that the Cabinet has had something to do in urging this on. They are obliged to show their fealty and zeal for their new abolition allies by offering them a sacrifice of one who had done so much to snatch the prey from their jaws. It would be an inexpressible source of satisfaction to me to know that those whose opinions I value, understood the motives which prompt the action against me, and understood also the causes which have led to them.

I would esteem it a great favor to hear from you. With sentiments of the highest esteem and regard,

I am, very sincerely, your friend,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

HUMILIATING LETTER FROM JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Lockport (N. Y.) *Journal* publishes a letter written by JAMES BUCHANAN to JOHN TYLER, President of the "Peace Convention," on the 22d day of February, 1861. The original was taken by Capt. W. H. LONG, Assistant Adjutant-General, from the house of JOHN TYLER, near Charles City Court-house.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR : I found it impossible to prevent two or three companies of the Federal troops from joining in the procession to-day with the volunteers of the District without giving serious offence to the tens of thousands of people who have assembled to witness the parade.

The day is the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth, a festive occasion throughout the land, and it has been particularly marked by the House of Representatives.

The troops everywhere else join such processions in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country, and it would be hard to assign a good reason why they should be excluded from the privilege in the Capital founded by himself. They are here simply as a *posse comitatus*, to aid the civil authorities in case of need. Besides, the programme was published in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning, without my personal knowledge, the War Department having considered the celebration of the national anniversary by the military of the Government as a matter of course. From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

PRESIDENT TYLER.

A Copperhead on the War.

Col. T. H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, in a letter to the Kentucky Democratic Convention, expressed his views as follows :

"It is owing, then, to a departure from correct principles that we have got this war upon us—a war that might and ought to have been avoided. And it should have been avoided by throwing the heresy of coercion to the winds, and submitting for brute force the wise and humane policy of *conciliation*, on the basis of equal and exact justice—'to all their rights.' The latter course would have saved our free institutions, and no doubt saved the Union ; the former, only powerful for evil, finds its main satisfaction in presenting us with daily spectacles of slaughtered countrymen, whose lives have been uselessly sacrificed.

But I find, gentlemen, I am making this lengthy after all, and will only trouble you a moment longer. You have rightly characterized this as a 'civil war, the offspring of blind passions.' No more fitting commentary on the suggestive 'blood-letting' of the Spring of 1861 could possibly be given. Falsely representing the war at its outset to be a war for the Union, we behold it now in its worst and most revolting shape, a hideous and malign movement for the overthrow of State rights, the division of conquered lands, military occupation of the same, and the consequent change in the form of our Government. And what adds to the previous character of the whole concern is the fact that those who drive the car of war utterly refuse to listen to propositions for peace or compromise except on the ground of unconditional submission of the South. Surely this is asking something impossible of a brave people, heroically contending for what they doubtless believe to be right. The war, then, is to be eternal, unless the benign principles which your worthy Democracy have set before us in their resolutions shall become the law of the land.

That these principles may have their influence with the Chicago Convention, where you are expecting to be represented, I would fondly hope. A great responsibility will devolve on the delegates to the National Convention—no less than that of attempting to save a Republic, which 'blind passion' and hatred of sections are fast consigning to the tomb of dead commonwealths.

Firmly persuaded that our only hope for the future of our country is in the inauguration of peaceful councils, I commend your ninth and last resolution to every true friend of his country, as presenting the 'only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin.'"

The Rebel Sympathisers in France.

THE LIES BY WHICH THEY DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

From the Union Bretonne, Nantes, 2d June, 1864.

We receive from an honorable merchant of our city the following letter, which we publish under reserve :

"SIR : You have inserted in the *Union Bretonne* of the 30th of May a fact which has surprised many honest hearts and must have found disbelievers. It is about the refusal, made by the Federal General GRANT, of an armistice of forty-eight hours, which was proposed to him by the Honorable Confederate General LEE, to bury the dead—a custom respected even by nations the least civilized.

You don't know, Mr. Editor, the motive that made this General give such a brutal reply to his loyal adversary. I will make it known to you, as the conduct of this infamous Yankee must be revealed.

At all times the commerce of Europe has been in the habit of receiving from the United States, and principally from New-York, tallow of quite a superior quality ; but for a long time these tallows have arrived in the European markets quite deprived of their whiteness, and exhaling a fœtid odor to the utmost degree. Naturally, the French merchants wrote to their American correspondents to inquire what could be the reason of such a change. Here is the reply. It shows to what point is carried the mercantile spirit of the Northern Americans, the ardent apostles of the abolition of negro Slavery !

* * * * * * * * * *

'You must not be any more surprised at the wonderful change in the quality of our tallows, once so good. You must know that since the awful butcheries, qualified by the name of battles, contemptible speculators follow the armies of the North with numerous carts, and after each of these murderous actions, as they all are, these honorable dealers get the dead, stripped of their clothes, which are remitted to the Northern Generals, then they load the bodies pell-mell in the vehicles, and drive them quickly to factories, where they put them in enormous boilers to extract the fat, while the carbonized bones are used for sugar-refining !'

This is an awful deed, which makes the hair stand on the head. It is, nevertheless, a deplorable truth, of which more than one commercial correspondent can give the proof in Nantes itself."

Rebel Bullets and Copperhead Ballots.

The following from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Register* is cheering to the Northern Copperheads. It shows them that their part in the work of destroying the Union is appreciated by their rebel allies :

Ex-President PIERCE, SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, VALLANDIGHAM, REED, WOOD, RICHARDSON and hundreds of others, are as hostile to the war as they are to Black Republicanism. These men are doing us an indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. But they are not our bloody enemies. *United against Mr. Lincoln and his wicked policy*, breasting the power of an overwhelming majority, firm to the traditions and precedents of constitutional liberty, the noble band of patriots is striving to erect a breakwater that shall arrest the surges of the unloosed deluge. If they did no more than resist the centralization of Mr. LINCOLN, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have braced them in compact unity and fiery valor, to denounce ultra Federalism and New-England fanaticism, will inevitably bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that these men will eventually see the whole truth and embrace all its conclusions.

We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same Government we never will. *But meanwhile, if they will use the ballot-box against Mr. Lincoln whilst we use the cartridge-box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both cooperate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and the continent have witnessed.*

The Attack on Lafayette, Ga.

GEN. PILLOW'S SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, June 26.

The statement that Col. WATKINS lost fifty killed and as many wounded, published in yesterday's paper, was an exaggeration. We are happy to make the correction. The Federal loss was only four killed and ten wounded, while the rebel loss was three hundred killed and wounded, instead of one hundred and seventy-five, as at first reported.

The following is a copy of GIDEON J. PILLOW's demand for the surrender of Col. WATKINS, with his command :

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
LAFAYETTE, Ga., June 24, 1864.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces at this Post :

SIR : To save the unnecessary shedding of blood, I demand the immediate surrender of this post and your forces. I have sufficient force to take the place and intend to do it, and shall resort to the torch, in addition to shot and shell, to drive you from your present position. Respectfully,

Brig.-Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, Commanding.

This vain, conceited wretch did not take Lafayette. His failure was most disgraceful, and when the rebel authorities ascertain the small force which held his three thousand in check for more than three hours, his disgrace will be final and complete. His family influence and impudence, aided by that of Rev. Dr. Bishop POLK, a kinsman, has kept him in some sort of influence up to this time ; but CROXTON and WATKINS have placed an extinguisher on his torch.

Payment for Property Destroyed by Guerrillas.

The following order has been promulgated by Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER, commanding at Harper's Ferry :

To all Southern Sympathizers and Rebels :

Your attention is called to the vandalism and destruction of private property by a party of MOSBY's guerrillas. On the 17th inst., some of these lawless and undisciplined bands came to the premises of Mr. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, and, without cause or provocation, burned his house, barn and other buildings. It is hereby requested that the rebels of the County of Loudon will at once take steps to reimburse Mr. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, by raising $16 000 by contributions among themselves, and pay the same to Capt. R. C. BAMFORD, Provost-Marshal of Point of Rocks, Md. Any failure on the part of the above-named to pay their part of the required funds will be taxed double the amount required. You have until the 6th of July next to come forward and pay the above amount.

MAD DOG IN JAIL.—This morning a terrier dog brought to the jail by one of the cooks was taken with a fit of hydrophobia, when a pan of water was given him to drink. He broke loose from the place he was tied, and ran inside the prison, first on the right-hand side, second story, where there was twelve prisoners, they scampering in every direction, climbing on the windows and to the top of the grated doors, the dog following some nearly to the top of the grates, and being kicked down by the prisoners. He then broke for the women's department, they scattering in every direction. He, however, did not enter there, but returned and entered the corridor where the murderers are confined. TUELL closed his cell door, keeping the animal out. PETER GOODIN clambered into the corridor window, the dog making several frantic attempts to get at him. GOODIN, however, kept him off by means of a tin plate he had in his hand. The dog after being beat back fell in a fit, when he was shot by Mr. FAYMAN, one of the officers of the jail.—*Washington Star, June 27.*

An Extraordinary Development.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 1.

The Chambersburgh (Penn.) *Repository* publishes a long statement, from which we make the following extracts, which discloses an infamous plot of stock gamblers to play upon the anxieties of the people, and promote their mercenary objects by causing a fall in the stock of the Cumberland Coal Company, besides raising the price of gold. It appears that an adventurer, who is no stranger in this State, was an agent in the transaction ; and we deem it proper to say that his pretence of being connected with this establishment is founded only on his having been a reporter in our State Senate during the Winter, and furnished us for that limited period with a mere record of the formal proceedings at Trenton. The *Repository* says :

"On Monday morning of last week a man giving his name as JOSEPH H. MILLER, of the Newark *Advertiser*, and representing himself as a Union scout, came here in the Hagerstown train, and while the cars were waiting he gave Mr. GILMORE, the telegraph operator, the following dispatch :

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, June 20.

Denning Duer, No. 53 William-street, New-York :

Cumberland must lose twenty before night. Bulletins will chronicle startling events this P. M.

JOSEPH H. MILLER, Newark *Advertiser.*

The above dispatch seemed upon its face to be a mere business affair, and Mr. GILMORE laid it aside to be forwarded. After the train left, he sent it to Philadelphia, but in a short time the dispatches given below passed over the wires from Hagerstown, and his suspicions were at once aroused that Mr. MILLER was the agent of an association of stock-gamblers, who had resolved upon creating a panic in stocks by reporting the invasion of Cumberland Valley by the rebels, and he held the Hagerstown dispatch here and stopped Mr. DUER's dispatch to Philadelphia, until the military authorities could be consulted about them. The dispatches signed "Union Scout" and "Scout" were, he ascertained, all sent by MILLER, and the fact that he was giving information of a rebel raid in this valley, and passing the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. COUCH, the officer in command of the department, without communicating with him, made it evident either that he was publishing false statements to create a panic, or that he did not want the military authorities to know of the rebel advance.

The dispatches sent from Hagerstown were as follows :

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 20, 1864.

D. H. Craig, Associated Press, New-York :

Look for important letter from this place by mail.

UNION SCOUT.

The same dispatch was directed to be sent to R. L. DAVIS, *Inquirer* office, Philadelphia. The other one was as follows ;

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 20, 1864.

Mayor Mills, Trenton, New-Jersey :

Last night 2,000 bushels were brought over below Falling Waters, and stored two miles this side Potomac. Eleven thousand more will be stored at the same point in a few days, as fears exist that the quick mode of communicating is tapped.

Scout will see CURTIN in person to-day as to other matters. Winchester has been occupied by the Confederates. SIGEL has a force of one-hundred-day men at Martinsburgh, and COUCH is at Chambersburgh.

Be the first in market if you can, as you have news as to contract. PARKER's laborers will be wanted to-morrow.

SCOUT.

The same man had sent a dispatch through the previous Saturday to a man in New-Jersey, stating that "we can get as much grain as we want." The dispatches and facts connected with them were submitted to Gen. COUCH, and as the representations of a rebel advance in this direction were wholly false, he very properly suppressed the dispatches, and retained them in military custody, and by permission of the military authorities we give them publicity.

The Cumberland Coal Company works valuable mines near Cumberland, Md. A combination had evidently been made to depress this stock, and as it would be sensibly effected by rebel possession of Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley, it was arranged doubtless that Mr. MILLER should act the part of a Union scout, and at the proper time spring upon the bulletin boards of the cities the "startling events"—that is positive and circumstantial accounts of a rebel invasion—and then the gamblers would go in and fleece the holders of Cumberland Coal Stock while the panic raged.

Fortunately, the weak invention was detected in time to prevent the damage that was intended.

Fremont and Cochrane.

THE GERMANS OF PHILADELPHIA REPUDIATE THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY.

At a meeting of the German Union Club, in Philadelphia, a few evenings since, the following resolutions were adopted, among others :

Resolved, That we accept the decision of the Baltimore Union Convention, composed as it was of the delegates of the Union party of the United States, elected and accredited in truly democratic form by the peope, and that we unanimously ratify the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, and that we also support to the full extent of our ability, the platform there adopted—the most radical platform ever presented by any party in the United States.

Resolved, That the conduct of JOHN C. FREMONT strongly savoring of personal hatred, and his open courting the affections of the Copperheads, have deeply shaken the high esteem in which we have hitherto held him, and that the acceptance of his nomination on a platform which, in several cardinal points, makes important concessions to our political opponents, has revealed himself in a more suspicious light.

Resolved, That we most sincerely call upon all liberal Germans in the United States to consider well and calmly before they allow the reproach to be cast upon themselves that they helped to destroy the great party of liberty ; that they aided the Copperheads to win a victory which would jeopardize all that a horrible war of three years had gained for our cause, and that the streams of blood and the best resources of the country which we have suffered shall have been spent in vain.

Resolved, To furnish copies of these resolutions to all the loyal newspapers for publication, and to send a copy of them to the Executive Committee of the German organization at Indianapolis.

For the German Union Club of Philadelphia.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gov. Bramlette's Letter to Gov. Morton.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, June 22, 1864.

Gov. O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR : I return you my most grateful thanks for your prompt assistance during MORGAN's recent raid. The timely arrival of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers gave us entire relief against all apprehensions of danger. Although the citizens had repulsed the rebels, yet the large numbers still infesting this section at the time of their arrival, kept us upon constant vigil, and serious apprehension of another assault.

The patriotism and kindly feeling which prompted the gallant veterans of the Forty-third to rush to our relief without delaying, after their long and arduous labors, to even greet their families, deserves the highest commendation from their countrymen, and will ever command from us of Kentucky the profoundest gratitude of our hearts.

The appearance of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio, simultaneously with MORGAN's raid in Kentucky, fully confirms the matters made known to me, through Gen. LINDSEY, by you.

The defeat of MORGAN has frustrated their movement for the present ; but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil-doers.

Yours truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Gen. Butler vs. Gov. Pierpoint.

The Norfolk *New Regime* of June 24 contains five or six columns of documents and testimony pertinent to the famous Zantzinger case, upon which Gov. PIERPOINT dwelt at great length in the pamphlet he recently published reviewing Gen. BUTLER's administration of affairs in his department. A strong case is made in Gen. BUTLER's defence. Among the documents produced is the following :

NORFOLK, Va., June 18, 1864.

Gov. F. H. Pierrepont, Alexandria, Va.:

SIR : In a pamphlet recently published by you, we notice with much surprise and deep regret the findings in our case and your comments thereon.

Acknowledging that the sentence passed on us in January last was just and proper, under the circumstances, we deeply deprecate the course you thought proper to pursue in giving publicity to the trial without consulting our wishes or interest in your proceeding, thereby casting unjust aspersions on Gen. BUTLER's decisions.

We deem it a duty to say that in your publication of the phamphlet in question, injustice has been done him, certainly so far as our case is concerned, and beg that through the same channel, or some other equally efficient, you will use every effort in your power to counteract any unjust impressions which may have been caused by said publication.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
[Signed,] F. ZANTZINGER,
[Signed,] J. T. DANIELS.

OFFICIAL COPY,
A. F. PUFFER, Capt. and A. D. C.

The Sons of Liberty.

MORGAN'S RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A secret order, styled "The Sons of Liberty," exists in Indiana, and probably other Western States, not dissimilar in its character and object to the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that members of this order were advised that MORGAN would be in Kentucky and VALLANDIGHAM in Hamilton on or about the 14th of June. It was through information furnished by members of this order that Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, was apprised of MORGAN's intended raid and attack upon Frankfort. The rumor that there was collusion between the friends of VALLANDIGHAM and MORGAN seems possible. The Indianapolis *Journal* asserts it positively, and in the letter of Gov. BRAMLETTE, which we append, significant allusion is made to it. It would seem strange, indeed, that the Sons of Liberty should be advised of the simultaneous raids of the Canadian and Kentucky Confederates, unless a common understanding was had between the two traitors, and concerted action determined upon, if MORGAN was able to carry out his programme. That they were so advised is evident from the fact that certain of their number admonished Gov. MORTON beforehand, who, in turn, advised Gov. BRAMLETTE of the approaching danger, in time for him to provide for it.

The following is Gov. BRAMLETTE's letter, to which allusion is made above :

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, June, 22, 1864.

Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I return you my most grateful thanks for your prompt assistance during MORGAN's recent raid. The timely arrival of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers gave us entire relief against all apprehension of danger. Although the citizens had repulsed the rebels, yet the large numbers still infesting this section at the time of their arrival kept us upon constant vigil, and serious apprehension of another assault.

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The defeat of MORGAN has frustrated their movements for the present, but vigilance in the future must still guard against us those machinations of evil-doers.

Yours truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

THE DISORDERS IN MISSOURI.

An Order from Gen. Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T, OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., June 28, 1884.

[*General Orders No.* 107.]

PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

For several months I have been carefully considering your situation, influenced by a due sense of the responsibility of my position, and a sincere desire for your welfare.

With a great and populous State, a fertile soil, vast mineral wealth, supplied with outlets by water and railroads for all your productions, no actual war within your borders for the last two years, and yet plundering, robbery and arson have prevailed everywhere to a certain extent, except at points garrisoned by troops, and some few strictly loyal sections of the State.

Daily appeals come to me from all quarters, invoking protection for person, property, industry and its fruits, accompanied by assurances from all, without regard to political or sectional sympathies, that the great mass of the people are ready and willing to unite for the preservation of the public peace, against those who, in violation to any law of war and humanity, under the title of Confederate soldiers, guerrillas and bushwhackers, invade, plunder and murder the peaceful inhabitants of your State.

With this condition of things in view, being fully determined, as far as possible, to restore civil law and order, and persuaded that you have the intelligence and public spirit to see that the question, whether you will have a Government of law and order, or one of brute force, is before you to be met, and that you are ready to forego all party considerations to co-operate with the military authorities for the purpose of securing protection, I have determined upon the following measures :

1. You are requested immediately, by public meetings in townships or counties, to unite in saying whether you will take the ground indicated above or not ; and non-action will be considered as a refusal to aid in the work of peace and protection. Township committees of public safety, composed of three of the most discreet citizens, in whom all will have confidence, should be chosen at these meetings, to correspond with a committee of five similarly selected in each county, who will correspond with the local District Commanders, and through them with Department Commanders, as often as necessary, giving them such advice and information as may be useful against the public and private enemies of your peace and safety.

By agreement with the Governor of this State, you will choose and organize out of the Enrolled State Militia of your locality one or two companies of about one hundred (100) men each, selected for courage, energy and willingness to serve for the protection of your respective counties.

They ought to be so chosen as to command the confidence of the citizens generally, without regard to party ; and the best officers selected and recommended by the proper Enrolled Militia Colonels and Brigadier-Generals of the districts in which they belong, approved by the United States District Commander, who will forward their names and the rolls of the men to His Excellency the Governor, through these headquarters, as soon as possible, upon which commissions and orders will be issued from the State headquarters for arming, equipping and calling the men into service, so far as may be deemed necessary for the ends of local defence.

Such organizations will be paid by the State when actually on duty, but in all cases they must be on duty with the approval of the Governor, to receive pay.

In organizing these forces, and in all local measures for active defence after organization, the District Commanders of this Department, and the Brigadier-Generals of the various Districts of the E. S. M. are desired to coöperate and consult, constantly and freely.

I confidently rely upon all good men in the State to unite in this movement in behalf of humanity, and for the protection of life and property. I am fully persuaded, if you do so unite, with zeal, energy, and in good faith, a short time will restore a state of profound quiet within your now distracted borders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

District Commanders are charged with the prompt publication of this order, so far as practicable, to every citizen resident within the limits of their commands, and will afford all necessary aid and protection to the meetings which may be called.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

Official :

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Casualties Among Rebel Officers.

Copies of the Atlanta *Appeal*, not of very late date, contain partial lists of casualties among the troops of JOE JOHNSTON's army. This partial list shows that the mortality among rebel officers has been very great. We extract names of officers as follows :

LEWIS' KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

Third Kentucky.

Lieut W L Ringo—arm and hand.
Lieut E J Summers—arm.
Capt W A Braddock—killed
Lieut S G Hagerman—shoulder.
Lieut Jas Schroeder—killed
Lieut B E Turney.
Lieut S J Hanks—leg amp.
Lieut J M Frazier.
Maj H McDowell.
Adjt T E Moss.
Ensign T N Cannon.

Fourth Kentucky.

Maj J H Millet—killed.
Capt T H Winstead.
Lieut J B Hancock.
Lieut F P Clemens.
Lieut A L Wallace—killed.
Lieut A C Bronte—killed.
Lieut H M Watts—killed.

Fifth Kentucky.

Adjt Thos B Cook.
Capt J H Mitchell.
Capt T J Henry.
Lieut M B Cox.
Lieut H Ferguson.
Lieut J H Gwinn—killed.
Lieut W N Fishback.
Capt Jos Desha.
Lieut J H Cleveland—kill'd

Ninth Kentucky.

Lieut T A McLean, killed.

Sixth Kentucky.

Lieut E J Freeman.
Capt D E McKendree.
Lieut G Clark.
Adjt V Hewitt.

IN HOSPITALS AT ATLANTA.

Alabama Officers.

Capt H L Hanston, 19th.
Lieut A M Brown, 53d.
Lieut J D Golightly, 19th.
Lieut W T Trousdale, 7th Cavalry.
Lieut W E Thompson, 7th Cavalry.
Lieut J W Monnett, 40th.
Lieut J G Jackson, 36th.
Lieut L J. Irwin, 28th.
Capt Lokey, 12th Cavalry, killed.
Lieut Col Halcomb, 17th.
Lieut Wessen, 23d.

Tennessee Officers.

Col Stanton, killed.
Maj Barbour, 3d, killed.
Maj R M Tankersley, 37th.
Maj O'Neil, 10th.
Capt Peer, 8th, killed.
Lieut Morgan, 8th, killed.
Capt Cullum, 8th.
Capt J G Alexander, 3d.
Lieut S A Wade, 45th.
Lieut Geo E Cook, 2d.
Lieut G W Smith, 18th.
Lieut Rawley, 24th.
Lieut-Col J Orneal 10th.
Lieut H P Barksdale, 9th.

Arkansas Officers.

Col J Williams, 3d.
Lieut R H Black, 25th.
Capt W J Bass, 3d.
Maj E A Howell, 19th.

Louisiana Officers.

Lieut-Col McEnery, 4th Bat.
Asst-Surgeon Bass, 16th.
Adjt O O Cobb, 16th.
Capt A T Bradin, 12th.

Florida Officers.

Asst Surgeon J J Perry, 6th.
Lieut R C McMillan, 3d.
Lieut E T Boux, 7th.

Georgia Officers.

Lieut J H Brason, 42d.
Lieut D J Logan, 52d.
Lieut D H Griffin, 54th.
Capt C M Jordan, 66th.
Capt J F Alexander, 43d.
Capt J T Groover, —th.
Capt W L Calhoun, 42d.
Lieut-Col Wm Smith, 37th.
Surgeon John Wilson, 42d.

Mississippi Officers.

Captain C G Park, 5th.
Lieut J M Johnson, 5th.
Lieut E M Adrain, 5th.
Lieut I J Austin, 8th.
Lieut James Tracey, 22d.
Capt S W Jamerson, 40th.
Lieut R M Lumrell, 37th.
Capt Bowen—dead.

Staff and Miscellaneous.

Capt J P Phalan, Phalan's battery.
Lieut W R McCutchen, 10th Texas.
Capt W Anderson, Gen. Tucker's staff.
Lieut D M Crudon, 4th Confederate.
Adjt A C Anderson, 53d Virginia.
Lieut A Murray, Actg Assist Inspector General.
Capt J H Lee, Kirkpatrick's battery.
Gen Tucker.
Maj George P Pickett, engineer corps.
Brig-Gen Finley.
Capt Pyrtle, of Gen Bates' staff.

SUCCESSFUL ESCAPE OF LIEUT.-COL. RICE, NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—Lieut.-Col. EDMUND RICE, of the Massachusetts Nineteenth Regiment, whose capture by the rebels at Spottsylvania Court-house and subsequent escape from the rebels have been mentioned in our columns, reached this city on Saturday evening in good health and spirits. He has given us the following particulars of the escape of himself and his comrades :—They were in a box car about thirty miles from Danville. There were six in the party. In one of the doors stood the guard who had them in charge. The other door was a slat door. The escape was made on the evening of the 23d May. They got a number of their fellow-prisoners to stand up between them and their guard while they quietly cut off three of the slats of the door, and through the aperture thus made six of them lowered themselves out of the car, which was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. They were not injured in landing, but managed to get off to the swamps. One of their number could not be found, and it is not known what his fate was.

After getting clear of the cars they took to the swamps and kept in them and in the mountains for twenty-seven days, before they reached our lines, remaining concealed during the day and traveling in the night. They were advertised in the Richmond papers and a large reward was offered for them. In one case nearly every man in the county turned out in search of them and hunted them with hounds, but without success. While lying concealed in a piece of brush they could hear their pursuers giving orders to "spread out," and at another, heard them go into a piece of woods in which it was thought they might be concealed. After they had been out fifteen days they were retaken by [illegible] rebel soldiers ; but they watched their opportunity, seized their captors and spared them only on their sacred promise that they would not inform against them for four days. Col. RICE thinks they faithfully kept their promise. After a great deal of suffering and exhaustion, they succeeded in entering the Union lines at Somerville, West Virginia, whence they were forwarded to Columbus, Ohio, where, by orders from the War Department, they were furnished with clothing, advance pay, and had a furlough of thirty days granted them. The names of those who escaped were Lieut.-Col. Edmund Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment ; Capt. Delos P[illegible], Seventeenth Michigan ; First Lieut. Benj. D. S[illegible], Seventeenth Michigan ; Second Lieut. Harrison [illegible]dan, Fifth Michigan Cavalry ; First Lieut. C. W. D. Smithley, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry. Lieut. Smithley was recaptured the second day out.—*Boston Journal, June 27.*

Montgomery Blair to William Lloyd Garrison.

From the Liberator.

William Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR : I am much gratified to perceive, by an extract from a recent speech of yours published in the Boston *Commonwealth*, that you are sensible of the injustice of the attacks made on me by the opponents of the President. This induces me to say that you are altogether right in discrediting the statement that I had "bought an interest in the Baltimore *Clipper* for the purpose (among other things) of preventing emancipation in Maryland." The sole object of my negotiations with the proprietors of that journal was to secure a press to advocate emancipation in a city where, at the time my negotiations began, we had no such advocate. The espousal of our cause, afterwards, by the able editor of the Baltimore *American*, superseded, in a great measure, the necessity for my negotiations with the *Clipper*, and they were for that reason discontinued.

I am gratified also to see that you do not consider a difference of opinion on the question of whether the races must be separated after emancipation a sufficient reason for division among friends of freedom before we have effected emancipation. "The Blairs," as they are now distinguished for denunciation, have been in some degree the pioneers of one scheme of emancipation, as you have been of another at the North ; schemes which differ as to the manner by which it was proposed to accomplish and maintain emancipation. You thought it possibly might be necessary to dissolve the Union to obtain emancipation ; we believed it could only be accomplished by the force of the Union, and, therefore, were for the Union for the sake of emancipation itself, as well as for every other reason. You think freedom and equality possible for masses of blacks and whites in the same community ; we think all history proves the contrary.

But, whilst these are important differences, we have one common object—emancipation—and until that is accomplished, we do not intend to separate ourselves from the great body of the friends of the cause. We have, without regard to consequences, assisted to reach the earliest and most absolute triumph of the cause. We dissented even from the repeal of FREMONT's proclamation, although pronounced in derogation of the President's dignity and authority, and from a selfish motive. The position he now takes proves he is ready to sacrifice the cause which he pretended prompted it, to reach the real object of his zeal ; and we, in common with the mass of the people, have learned to appreciate the wiser and surer policy of the head of the Government, who, in arresting the unauthorized step of a subordinate, left it to time and public opinion to reveal and announce the necessity which alone could justify the act.

As respects the attempt to turn me out of office, my brother FRANK describes my feelings in a letter from Kingston, Georgia, dated June 6, in speaking of the designs against him : "To-morrow," he says, "we march for the front, which we shall reach in two or three days, and in time to participate in the final struggle for Atlanta. We are exceedingly hopeful of results here, and equally so of GRANT's success in Virginia. I see my radical friends in Congress are still pursuing me. I hope they will have a good time of it. I do not care a snap of my finger whether they succeed or not in turning me out of Congress and the army both. I think, after the incessant excitement and toil of the past four years, I could enjoy a little quiet retirement ; especially as it is now apparent that the rebellion will soon be put down and Old Abe reelected." I am, very truly yours, M. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1864.

The Lake Tunnel at Chicago—Progress of the Enterprise.

From the Chicago Journal, June 29.

In October last, most of our readers are aware, the Chicago Board of Public Works awarded to Messrs. DULL & GOWAN, of Harrisburgh, Pa., a contract for the construction of a tunnel extending from the foot of Chicago-avenue to a point under the lake two miles therefrom. The enterprise was commenced on March 17, under the general supervision of Mr. JOHN P. OFFERMAN, a gentleman who has devoted many years to this branch of business.

The shaft was sunk at a distance of seventy feet from the beach, and the tunnel has now been excavated and walled to the length of one hundred and seventy feet. The bottom of the tunnel lies seventy-six feet below the surface of the earth, and the shaft extends to the depth of eighty-seven feet. The earth is taken out to the width of six and one-half feet, which will leave a space of five feet when walled. The excavated earth is dry blue clay, which is converted into brick near the head of the shaft.

A survey of the lake bottom disclosed the fact that at a distance of one-fourth of a mile from shore, the water is sixteen feet in depth ; at one-half, it is twenty-five, and at one mile it reaches thirty feet, whence it gradually slopes to thirty-five feet at two miles' distance.

Up to the present time, but one shaft has been sunk, but operations will soon be commenced at the outer termination of the work. For this purpose five large screw anchors will be imbedded fifteen feet in the bed of the lake, to which will be attached a huge five-sided crib. This will contain a counter crib, both forty feet high, and the larger one ninety feet in diameter. The contract specifies that six hundred thousand feet of lumber is to be used in the construction of the crib, and nine thousand perch of stone will be required to sink it. Inside this crib will be set five iron cylinders, nine feet in length, the same in diameter, and two and one-fourth inches thick. The water can thus be withdrawn from the cylinders, and active operations inaugurated. A light-house will be erected upon the crib.

The work is being pushed forward with great energy. An outside view merely shows an iron shaft, a hillock of blue clay, and two small engines. The tower above the shaft is fifty feet in height, and is ornamented with a huge bucket suspended by a wire rope. This is used for raising the excavated clay and lowering the brick and mortar. Twenty-four men are employed in the tunnel, each accomplishing a daily task of eight hours. Except from midnight on Saturday to the same hour on Sunday, labor on the excavations never ceases. Two years is the period allotted for the completion of the work.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for the week ending June 18, 1864 :

J. N. Gimbrede, New-York ; L. Seillier, San Francisco ; James E. Holmes, California ; M. J. Head, Boston ; C. L. Condit, Brooklyn, N. Y. ; L. de Forrest Woodruff, M. D., New-York ; C. W. Halle, Memphis, Tenn. ; Robert B. Williams, Boston ; Robert B. Williams, Jr., Boston ; Aug. W. Perrin and wife, Boston ; Master Aug. Perrin, Boston ; James F. Hunnewell, Boston ; A. A. Frazer, Boston ; Miss Cushman, U. S. A. ; H. B. Olaist, Georgia ; Charles Hale, Boston ; H. Woodbury, Boston ; S. W. Fraser, Halifax ; Robt. Colgate and family, New-York ; George B. English ; D. H. Wilson, Georgia ; Charles G. Hayes, New-York ; H. M. Watts, Philadelphia ; H. S. Watts, Philadelphia ; Ethelbert Watts, Philadelphia ; W. M. Watts, Philadelphia ; John H. Watts, Philadelphia ; Geo. D. Brooks, New-York.

SUICIDE IN SALEM.—Mrs. DAVID HOOD committed suicide at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by drowning herself from the end of Whipple's Wharf. A shawl and hat were found on a pile of lumber on the wharf, at about 5½ o'clock, and being taken to a neighbor's house were recognized as belonging to Mrs. HOOD, who had been missing for some hours, parties being then in search of her. Her body was shortly after discovered floating in the water. No cause is known to exist for the melancholy act. That she had contemplated it for some little time, at least, is believed, from the fact of her having asked her husband on Sunday what time it was high tide. Mrs. HOOD was a woman much respected by all who knew her, was about 35 years of age, and leaves a family of four children.—*Boston Journal, June 23.*

FEMALE SPY.—Mrs. JANE FERGUSON, a cousin by marriage to the notorious CHAMP FERGUSON, was arrested by Col. WEATHERFORD last Winter, at Burkesville, Ky., dressed in male attire, and forwarded to this city, charged with being a rebel spy. She was tried by a general court-martial, then in session in the city. The proceedings were forwarded for the approval of the proper authorities. The sentence has not yet been approved, and therefore cannot be divulged. Mrs. FERGUSON has been confined in the Military Prison since the arrest and trial. She was forwarded yesterday, under guard, to Lexington. She is a young woman, of limited education, not yet out of her teens. The expression of her face is frank and simple as a child's. One would never suspect her of being possessed of shrewdness sufficient to act the rôle of a successful spy.—*Louisville Journal, June 24.*

LAW REPORTS.

Married Women—Principal and Agent—A Note Payable to Bearer may be Transferred by Delivery, Without Indorsement.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

Max Weinmeier vs. *Ellie Moneuse.*—In this case the defendant and his wife had agreed upon a separation, and procured a deed to be drawn for that purpose. In this deed it was provided that in addition to the weekly allowance, the defendant should give his wife his note for the purpose of purchasing furniture, &c., and he accordingly gave the note in [illegible] payable to Mrs. Moneuse. The note was delivered to the plaintiff, without indorsement, in payment for furniture. Upon trial below, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed, contending that a note made by [illegible] to his wife was void, and that the note should have been transferred by a written assignment or by indorsement. On the other hand it was contended that the wife became the agent of the husband in the matter, and that in all cases where a note is made payable to the person or bearer, title will vest in a third party who takes it for value by mere delivery.

The court sustained the view of the plaintiff and affirmed the judgment.

H. H. Mosange for plaintiff; John C. Clegg for defendant.

The Tax Commissioner Imbroglio and Case of Contempt—Habeas Corpus for the Relief of Amor J. Williamson.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Matter of Amor J. Williamson.—The petitioner was committed to the County Jail on a warrant issued by Justice Barnard, for an alleged refusal to comply with the order of Justice Barnard to deliver up the books, &c., of the Tax Commissioners to the new Board. His case was now brought before Judge Daly on a writ of habeas corpus. The Sheriff made return to the writ that he held the petitioner by virtue of a warrant of commitment issued by Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, which was his authority for his acts in the premises.

The petitioner's counsel traversed the return, contending that the warrant of commitment was irregular, as all the proceedings in the case were stayed by a writ of error allowed by Justice Davies, of the Court of Appeals; and that, the warrant of commitment being irregular, the return of the Sheriff was insufficient and the petitioner should be discharged. The matter was finally postponed until Wednesday next.

John McKeon, for relator; Wm. F. Allen, opposed.

The "Bloomfield Bank" Case Decided.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Orne vs. *Chadwick et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Friday. The defendant, Chadwick, was arrested in the case upon the plaintiff's motion, supported by affidavits alleging that the defendant had sold to him, by means of false and fraudulent representations as to its value and condition, and the redemption of its bills in this City, the "Bloomfield Bank," New-Jersey.

The defendant moved for a vacation of the order of arrest, denying all the plaintiff's allegations, and averring that he had lost by the plaintiff some thousands of dollars. He also denied ever selling to the plaintiff.

After hearing both sides, the Court now decided that there was no cause for the arrest and directed the vacation of the order with $10 costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of the United States *vs.* Wm. H. Cleary, charged with the willful murder of a French sailor, on board the ship *Emily Farnham*, was called this morning. Messrs. R. N. Waite and George M. Curtis defended the prisoner, and Mr. Andrews, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. The jury acquitted the accused without leaving the box.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Clerke.

Garner et al. vs. *Smith.*—Note $1,042 49, interest $465 40, making $1,507 89.—Judgment for $1,507 89.

Laing vs. *Titus et al.*—Motion granted.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Report confirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Leonard.

Bostwick, Receiver, vs. *Abbott et al.*—The order of the 15th of February, 1862, making an extra allowance of $100 each against the plaintiff, reversed, with costs to either party.

Hill vs. *Tomkins et al.*—Order of proceeding appealed from reversed, with costs, and without prejudice to the right of the relator to renew the application for the custody of the child, when it should have arrived at an age when it can be consulted, the relator, in the meantime, to have liberty to visit the child once a week, at such hours and for such length of time as shall be specified on the order, and to settle before Judge Barnard at the Chambers. Opinion of Judge CLERKE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of the Application for the Removal of the Trustee of the estate of Wm. Winter.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Birdsall et al. vs. *Livingston.*—Motion for the appointment of receiver denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

The Will of Commodore Porter—His Widow Sole Devisee.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of the late Commodore William David Porter was now admitted to probate. It directs all the debts of the estate to be paid, and leaves all the balance of the testator's property to his widow, Elizabeth Ann Porter, appointing her executrix. John H. Bradley, Sen., and John H. Bradley, Jr., noted lawyers of the District of Columbia, are appointed executors, with power to sell and dispose of the real estate and other property, and do all necessary acts. The will was executed on the 24th of April last, at St. Luke's Hospital, in this City.

Wills Admitted.

The wills of John F. Lawrence, Isaac Westhler, and Elizabeth Montgomery were admitted to probate, but contained nothing of interest.

Gen. Washburne vs. Gen. Forrest.

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Dr. HUNT, formerly of the Buffalo *Express*, writes that paper from Memphis:

"A correspondence is going on here, under flag of truce, between Gen. WASHBURNE (in command here) and Gen. FORREST, of the Fort Pillow massacre memory. The negro regiments, of the late unlucky Sturgis Expedition, took a solemn oath before starting that they would neither give nor take quarter, if they met FORREST. They kept the oath, took no prisoners, lost none, came back in excellent order, without losing their arms, and fought with such tenacity and unheard of fatality, that FORREST is now anxious to come to some terms as to future interviews that he may have with 'the inferior race.' Gen. WASHBURNE, in reply, is said to have informed FORREST that he believed such an oath to have been taken, without his knowledge or order, and that he had no doubt that it had been kept, as Gen. FORREST alleged. That such consequences were inevitable upon the Fort Pillow crime, and that had he the power to control the colored troops in that matter, he could not honorably exert it—could not ask these good soldiers of the Union to practice all, while they receive none, of the amenities of civilized warfare. So stands the negotiation, except that FORREST has already begun to back down. Prisoners from colored regiments in his hands, he thinks, should not be killed, (as they were by *his* order, and in fulfilment of *his* threat six weeks ago,) but should be returned to their 'normal condition'—Slavery. He must come down from that. The treatment given at Libby and Belle Isle, to the best and bravest sons of our Northern hillsides, was 'bad enough for any nigger,' and the negro has already made his choice of alternatives—'give me Liberty or give me Death.'"

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southa'pton.
Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 16	New-York	Southa'pton.
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Louisiana	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED—A CASE OF THE NEWEST round hats and turbans, at Mme. HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 23, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

A NUMBER OF LOTS ON 7TH-AV., north of Central Park, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 3d, 6th, AND 8th avs., wanted to buy.

Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO BE LEASED—THE PLOT OF GROUND containing about 2¾ acres, on the East River, north of Ninety-second-st., a very desirable site for a public house; a good wharf attached to the premises, suitable for the landing of all ordinary vessels. Apply at the OFFICE, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

ARTIFICIAL EYES—THE IMPROVED ARTIficial human eye made and inserted, only by THOS. J. DAVIS, 163 Broadway, near Broome-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 128.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with

TROWSERS, FOOTMEN'S—STANDARD.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage, in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, July 8.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S.,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed proposals for FRESH BEEF, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1864, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months from the 17th of July, 1864, to troops and others in the service of the United States who may be in the City of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for. The beef is to be of a good and marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, ten pounds and upwards, at such times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to be entertained must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of $10,000 will be executed." (*The guarantors must state their place of residence.*)

No contract will be awarded to any person who is in any way interested in more than one bid.

The bidder must be a regular butcher, and must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MOORE,
Capt. and C. S. U. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH,
JOHN HAYWARD,
GEORGE KINZER,
JESSE G. KEYES,
JOHN C. ACHESON,
Building Com. of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVAN,
Croton Aqt. Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY F,
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

WHEREAS, IT HAS PLEASED AN ALL-WISE and overruling Providence to remove by death our late friend and comrade, LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER.

Resolved. That while lamenting the loss of a true and genial friend, we would mingle a tear with those to whom he was connected by blood, and request the privilege of tendering our condolence, assuring them that the dear departed will ever be treasured in our memory.

Resolved, That in the death of the late Maj. MILLER, our country has lost a brave and patriotic officer and this company a most energetic and efficient member.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

L. M. CARNES,
CHARLES C. GARDINER,
EDMUND HENDRICKS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY agree to close our respective places of business at 3 o'clock precisely on Saturdays, during the months of July and August, commencing on Saturday, July 2.

TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.
BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON, No. 487 Broadway.
J. B. PHILIPS, No. 569 Broadway.
DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., No. 500 Broadway.
COX BROTHERS, No. 696 Broadway.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 677 Broadway.
H. H. CASEY, No. 601 Broadway.
WARNER, MISKEY & MERRILL, No. 579 Broadway.
GEO. B. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.
C. H. COVELL & CO., No. 534 Broadway.
ROBERT RAIT, Broadway.
A. RUMRILL & CO., No. 264 Broadway.
THOS. KIRKPATRICK, No. 305 Broadway.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway.
L. GOTLIEF, No. 321 Canal-st.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 135 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.

Signed by order.

B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY are hereby requested to meet at two o'clock THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at the Green-street Synagogue, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect by attending the funeral of the late Treasurer, ZION BERNSTEIN.

A. S. VANPRAAG, President.
B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOROUGHly competent farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, grooms, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply on and after Tuesday, at the Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

FINANCIAL

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL .... 120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN F. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
REMSEN APPLEBY, Esq., Tobacconist, No. 133 Water-st.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in lenth, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,729 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

WE WILL CASH IN GOLD OR COLlect July coupons of bonds of State of California and City of San Francisco, on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY June 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1864, FROM Bonds issued by the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of H. H. Boody & Co., No. 8 Wall-st. New-York, on and after that date

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304.589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles R. Swords,
John Penfold,
D. Henry Haight,
Joseph Lawrence,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
Silas Bronson,
A. R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
S. T. Nicoll,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas Smull,
George A. Townsend,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Alve. E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,
John Scott Boyde,
A. Yznaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes.

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $500 and under.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

The July dividend (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after July 18.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY E. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS $1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE, but little used; round front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNPRECEDENTED, GREAT, AND STUPENDOUS as have been the ATTRACTIONS Presented to the PUBLIC in the ELEGANT SALOONS and the MAGNIFICENT LECTURE ROOM of this WORLD-RENOWNED PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, The Manager is determined on this, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE, to offer for the PUBLIC GRATIFICATION, a MELANGE OF NOVELTIES, MORE UNPRECEDENTED, MORE GREAT, and MORE STUPENDOUS, than was ever before exhibited to ANY PUBLIC, IN ANY PLACE, AT ANY PRICE.

Notwithstanding the great number of NOVELTIES offered, there will be no increase in the Prices of Admission.

The Dashing and Heroic

MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,

THE FAMOUS UNION SPY AND SCOUT, repeats the TRILLING NARRATIVE of her SERVICE, CAPTURE, CONDEMNATION, and RESCUE.

THE GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT

MLLE. ERNESTINE,

in her beautiful Pas Seul, "LA NATIONALE," And the Splendid Domestic Drama of BLIGHTED FAITH; OR, THE DUEL AT THE MASQUERADE.

AT EACH OF THE ELEGANT PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM, WHICH COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND CONTINUE NEARLY EVERY HOUR.

To be seen at all hours,

THE GREAT GIANT GIRL,
THE COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT,
THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING,
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA,
TWO LIVING KANGAROOS,
LIVING PORCUPINE.
THE MARVELOUS LEPIDOSIREN-ANNECTANS, OR MUD-FISH,
TWO SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED, WILL BE EXHIBITED, SPORTING IN THEIR NATIVE ELEMENT, IN THE NEW MAMMOTH TANK JUST COMPLETED AND FILLED WITH SALT WATER FROM THE BAY,
MINIATURE SKATING POND,
THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY EDUCATED SEAL,
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES,

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

On FRIDAY, July 8, 1864, benefit of Miss PAULINE CUSHMAN, (her last appearance but two), on which occasion only, Mr. J. M. WARD, the favorite Irish comedian, will appear.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITTANNIA, Capt. TERRIER, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 30, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabins, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45: payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship GOLDEN RULE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. FROND, will sail for the above port July 13.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage: Cabin $60, in Gold or its equivalent in currency; Steerage $45, in currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—The new and first-class steamship TRADE-WIND, B. K. BABBIDGE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for above ports on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations,) apply to

P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP ARABIA WILL DISCHARGE, under General Order, on TUESDAY, 5th inst. Goods landed under General Order will be sent into Bonded Warehouse, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

NEW FERRY.—THE BOATS ON THE NEW ferry at James-st., East River, to Bridge-st., Brooklyn, will commence running on THURSDAY, June 30, 1864.

EXCURSIONS.

1864. JULY 4. 1864.

GRAND EXCURSION DAY
ON
NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
HOURLY TRAINS.

Trains leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Ferryboats leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7:30 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry only, at 8:30 P. M. and 12 midnight.

Tickets to go and return 30 cents.

Trains stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

4TH OF JULY.

The steamer C. VANDERBILT, will make a grand excursion to NEWBURGH,

Leaving Pier No. 15, North River, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Leaving foot of 10th-st., at 8:15, and
Leaving foot of 30th-st. at 8:30.

A BAND OF MUSIC

Will be on board, and officers to maintain good order. Dinner and refreshments served on board.

Excursion tickets, $1 50. Apply at the office, Pier No. 15, North River, foot of Liberty-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE splendid steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) on MONDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M., for ROSLYN, touching at foot of 8th-st., East River, making the following landings on each trip:

Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, Great Treck, GLEN COVE, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood.

Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M., and New-York at 5½ P. M.

Fare, for each landing, 40 cents, going and returning.

A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BIDDLE'S GROVE.—The powerful steamboat TOWNLEY and new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, with a band of music, will leave 30th-st., North River at 7½ A. M.; Spring-st. at 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8; Broome-st., East River, at 8¼; Peck-slip at 8½. Fare 50 cents.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—FOR COZZENS' DOCK, (WEST POINT.)—The steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN will leave the foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. at 8¼ A. M.; returning, will leave Cozzens' Dock at 12½ o'clock, arriving in New-York at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare for the trip, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE steamboat MATTEAWAN will make an excursion to Keyport and Cliffwood Grove on the 4th of July, leaving New-York foot Murray-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 3½ P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer TRAVELER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, on MONDAY MORNING, July 4, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 o'clock P M. Fare for excursion, $1 50.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK; also, steamboats with or without saloons. St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, EAST RIVER, DIRECTLY ON THE WATER, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

THROG'S NECK.—House and 26 acres, formerly the residence of Governor MORGAN, directly on the water, with beautiful views of Long Island Sound, only half a mile from steamboat landing. Improvements very indifferent. There are several valuable building sites on the premises; will sell one or the whole to suit purchasers. Splendid yatching, fishing, bathing, &c.; oysters, clams, and crabs, in abundance; communication daily by steam and railroad; perfectly healthy, and location unsurpassed. Good fruit and water, fine old trees. $12,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.

For full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.

MONDAY

the theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the NEW PLAY, never acted in America, which will be produced

TUESDAY, July 5, 1864.

First appearance here of the eminent artist, MISS AVONIA JONES, who has been expressly engaged, and who will appear in the character of ORELIA.

First appearance here of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

A new four-act play, written by Lewis Filmore, Esq., entitled the

WINNING SUIT.

The new scenery	by Isherwood Royle
The costumes	by Benschoten
The incidental music	by Mr. Mollenhauer
Don Pedro	Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef	Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile	Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian	Mr. Daly
Villa Nover	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez	Mr. Pope
Juan	Mr. Browne
Gaoler	Mr. Quigley
Orelia	Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca (with a favorite song)	Miss Ione Burke
Hostess	Mrs. John Sefton

Act III.—New scene—Cathedral Garden, with a distant Mountain view—by Isherwood.

WEDNESDAY, and every night during the week, THE WINNING SUIT, will be repeated.

Box book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

(Late Wallack's,)
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
CELEBRATION
Of the Anniversary of our
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
MONDAY EVENING, July 4, 1864.

Will be performed Dion Boucicault's great play in five acts, entitled

THE OCTOROON.

Produced with Entire new scenery. Mechanical effects, &c., &c.

Salem Scudder	Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Zoe, an Octoroon	Miss Jennie Parker

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!
On MONDAY, JULY 4,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
by
ROBERT HELLER,
Positively his last this Season.
Afternoon at 2; evening at 8.
Will reopen in September.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Late Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.

LA BELLE SALADA,
Magicienne and Second-sighted Sibyl.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
A GRAND MATINEE on 4th of July, at 2 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, June 16, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL,

"SARATOGA SPRINGS."

The great Summer Hotel is now open for the season.

For apartments, apply in person or by letter,

W. W. LELAND & CO.,

or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SAND'S POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail, per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let.

The first hop of the season will come off on the evening of July 4, on which day the *Arrowsmith* will make two trips, leaving Sand's Point at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M., touching at the foot of 8th-st. each way.

B. B. NOSTRAND.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is now open for the season. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch.

WOOLMAN STOKES.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France: is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—AT OR NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF THE Academy of Music, on Wednesday last, about 1 o'clock, a gold MALTESE CROSS, skull and cross bones in centre, with black enameled border and white enameled letters. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to No. 33 West 24th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowningshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Missroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the
Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First Page.

the Sergeant-at-Arms, in reply to a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. GANSON, of New-York, which directed him to require BENJAMIN F. LOAN and GREEN CLAY SMITH to refund the money they respectively have received as members of Congress during the time they drew money as Brigadier-Generals. It appears that Mr. LOAN, on being reminded by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the action of the House, declined to draw any more money on account of salary, and there was now standing to his credit seven hundred and eighty-two dollars; and that Mr. SMITH, while he believed he was entitled to full pay as a member of Congress, nevertheless, was desirous to have the matter brought before the House, in order that the question might be determined.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said it was incompatible with law to receive two salaries. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SMITH) should not have drawn seventeen hundred dollars as member of Congress, and he should be required to fork over the money.

A motion was made and disagreed to by a vote of 39 against 81, to refer so much of the communication as relates to Mr. SMITH to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COX offered a resolution that GREEN CLAY SMITH be directed to repay the Sergeant-at-Arms seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, which has been taken from the Treasury in violation of a law of Congress; and that if he refuses to pay, the same to be deducted from his future salary as member of Congress.

Mr. SMITH said he did not understand the last part of the resolution. The vote just taken was sufficiently indicative of the opinion of the House. The letter which he wrote to the Sergeant-at-Arms, said if the House so decided, he would with pleasure refund the money. He did not know the object of the gentleman from Ohio, unless it was to affect his personal and political character at home.

Mr. COX denied that he had any personal object, but that he simply wanted a mercantile record—debtor and creditor—so that when Congress closed the account would be settled.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to—72 against 41.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas was concurred in.

A SPECIAL WAR TAX ON INCOMES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill assessing a special income tax of five per centum on sums exceeding $600, commencing from the 1st of January last.

Objection was made.

The House then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) again sought to report the bill providing for a special tax on incomes. He said it was recommended by the new Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ROSS, of Ill., (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. MORRILL said the House was evidently without a quorum, and the sooner the Sergeant-at-Arms secured one the better, or we might be kept ten days longer.

On the motion of Mr. MORRILL there was a call of the House.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the House bill, without amendment, providing for a republican form of government in the States overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, made a report thereon, and clearly explained all its features.

The report was concurred in by Yeas, 65; Nays, 53.

The following is the act, as agreed to by both Houses:

Further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year unless sooner discharged shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of $100, and if for a term of two years unless sooner discharged a bounty of $200; and if for a term of three years unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300, one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the respective sub-divisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers when mustered in shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall when assigned be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section, and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer who, knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service with the forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject to further punishment as a court martial may decide.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On last Friday evening, while the festival given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church was being held in the parlors of the St. Joseph Hotel, one of the large chandeliers fell from the ceiling, with a crash, striking upon the marble-top centre-table, demolished lamps and chimneys and some vases which were standing upon the table, and saturated everything in the vicinity with oil, which, taking fire upon the carpet, for a time created considerable consternation among those assembled. Providentially, none of the ladies' dresses took fire, though several were thoroughly soaked with the unctuous fluid, else we might have to record a fatal accident. As it was, the damage to the furniture and carpet was considerable. The accident was the result of the chandelier not being securely attached to the ceiling, the hook by which it was suspended barely going through the plastering.—*South Bend (Ind.) Register, June 23.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear of a probably serious accident on the river last night. The steamer *City of Hartford*, going down, was detained, so that on reaching East Haddam it was midnight; there, at the upper landing, a pleasure party of both sexes desired to be towed down to Goodspeed's, and this request was acceded to. It is said the strain was such that the bows of the boat were drawn open, letting the water in, and all hands went into the waves. The pilot, being forward, did not see the accident; screams were heard, but it was not known what was the matter until, on reaching Goodspeed's and drawing in the line, only a fragment of the wreck was found attached. How many were drowned, if any, we cannot learn.—*Hartford Times, June 28.*

BLOOD-STAINED GREENBACKS.—Lieut. SINCLAIR, of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, was wounded recently in the thigh, and now lies in hospital. The rifle bullet that hit him passed through his pocket-book, which contained four hundred dollars in greenbacks. Each note is perforated in two places, and the portraits of President LINCOLN are stained with the Lieutenant's blood. He values this money a little above par. They ought to be redeemed in specie, to say the least.—*Washington Republican, June 26.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BERGEN.—A large building, known as Wynkoop's barn, in the town of Bergen, and used by WYNKOOP & CO., of New-York, for the storage of oils, drugs, &c., was totally destroyed by fire, together with the contents, on Thursday afternoon, involving a loss of about $30,000. A girl engaged in sealing bottles was using a kerosene lamp that leaked, and a portion of the burning wax fell into it, and set fire to some kerosene that had oozed out. The girl becoming alarmed, ran out, and the fire communicated to some inflammable oils stored on the premises, and in a few minutes the entire building was in flames. A number of buildings in close proximity were in great danger, but the firemen succeeded in saving them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl, named ADELINE MICHAELS, about three years of age, fell from the fourth story window of premises No. 343 Second-avenue, about 9 on Friday evening, instantly killing her. The body struck on the sidewalk and was terribly bruised. The Coroner was notified.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth of July.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS CELEBRATION.

The municipal arrangements for the celebration of our national anniversary this year are on a less extensive scale than usual. The City Government, it is understood, has wisely refrained from spreading itself a feast at the public expense to-morrow; and has also made no preparations for the customary speeches in some of our public halls. It has restricted its expenditure to a grand display of fire-works, which, it is claimed, will exhaust the sum of ten thousand dollars usually appropriated for the celebration.

THE FIRE-WORKS.

The places which have been selected for the pyrotechnic display, and the names of the band which will enliven the air with patriotic music, are as follows:

City Hall, Grafulla's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-street, Rubel's Band.
Madison-square, Eighty-fourth Regiment Band.
Tompkins'-square, Cecilian Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street, Wannemaker's Band.
Broadway and Forty-third-street, Mueller's Band.
Jackson-square, Sheneller's Band.
Battery, Wannemaker's Band.
Mount Morris-square, Rohne's Band.
Tenth-avenue and Kingsbridge road, Rohne's Band.
Marion and Spring, Hill's Band.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Blind Band.
Houston-street-square, Rubel's Band.
Market and Monroe streets, Wannemaker's Band.

It is understood that the display at the City Hall, Madison-square and the Battery will be remarkably fine. A monster piece of pyrotechny is in course of preparation to conclude the exhibition at the City Hall. It will have a length of 225 feet, covering the whole length of the City Hall, including the wings, and represent a naval engagement. Two monitors and two rebel iron-clads, moving about and having a lively fight, a fort, with flag flying, and firing guns from the embrasures, sailing vessels in the distance, a lighthouse, the water, the shore and a house upon it, will appear in the scene. The full programme of the committee has already been published.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

There will be a grand parade of the First Division of Militia, which comprises our City regiments. As these are 16 or 17 in number, and at the present time contain more men than any year since the commencement of the war, the display will be attractive and imposing. Other military organizations will also take part in the parade. The military will assemble on the Battery in the morning, and about ten o'clock will march up Broadway to the City Hall, to be reviewed by the Mayor. After the review the procession will continue the march up Broadway, and it is understood that another review will be held in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

On Governor's Island a national salute will be fired at the usual time; a dress parade will probably come off, if the day is fine, and the Declaration of Independence will be read. The navy will honor the day in the customary manner. The magnitude of the fleet now lying in our harbor justifies the expectation that a more picturesque display of bunting was never witnessed here than will be seen to-morrow. The commandants of the foreign vessels-of-war in port will be officially informed by Admiral PAULDING of the approaching festival, and will fire salutes.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFF has arranged for the performance of the following pieces of music, commencing at 8 A. M. and noon:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. March, in Il Puritani.
5. Evening Bells.
6. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
7. My love is but a a lassie.
8. On, to the field of glory.
9. My lodging is on the cold ground.
10. Rondo, with major and minor keys, composed for Trinity Chimes, by GEO. BRISTOW.
11. Star-Spangled Banner.
12. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
13. Eclipse Polka.
14. Spanish Melody.
15. Red, White and Blue.
16. Yankee Doodle.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

At one o'clock the doors of the Great Wigwam will be thrown open for the admission of guests and the friends of the Society.

At 1½ o'clock the exercises of the day will commence as follows:

Overture—National Airs... Seventh Regiment Band.
Address..........by Grand Sachem Purdy.
Chorus—"My Country, 'tis of Thee,"
will be sung by twenty-four pupils of the Public Schools, under the leadership of Professor Colburn, accompanied on the piano by Professor C. F. Olney.
The Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Brother Robert C. Hutchings.
Ode—"Voice of '78" by Prof. Colburn and Scholars. (Written for the occasion by Chas. F. Olney, Esq.)
Oration..........Hon. A. Oakey Hall.
Chorus—"Star-Spangled Banner,"
Professor Colburn and Pupils.

After which the members of the Society and their friends will sojourn to the banquet-room, where patriotic toasts will be offered and responded to by distinguished brethren of this City and State.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music at 4 P. M. in the Park, on the Mall, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March..........H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"La Bayadere"..........Auber
3. Irish Airs..........Jullien
4. "Vive l'America"..........Millard

PART II.

5. "Red, White and Blue," "Our Flag is There," &c.
6. Medley of Popular Airs..........Dodworth
7. "Katydid" Polka..........Jullien
8. Selections from "Faust"..........Gounod

PART III.

9. Selections of Songs of the Day..........Downing
10. "Hymn of Columbia"..........H. B. Dodworth
11. Medley of Scotch Airs..........Jullien
12. "Home, Sweet Home"..........Bishop

National Pot Pourri.

AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable institutions on the Islands will celebrate the Fourth in the usual manner, under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The managers of the Union Home School, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Eighth-avenue, will gladden the hearts of the orphan children of our volunteers with a public dinner at the Institute at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A large number of pleasant excursions will be made from the City. For particulars, the reader is referred to our advertising columns.

Colors for the Brooklyn Thirteenth.

Perhaps the most superb stand of colors ever made in this country, is now on exhibition at No. 550 Broadway, the well-known establishment of TIFFANY & Co. This stand is a tribute to the gallant Thirteenth, Brooklyn, from such men as J. S. T. STRANAHAN, A. A. LOWE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, &c., and consists of a regimental flag, a national ensign, a pair of guidons and a pair of markers. The entire cost exceeds $700.

The regimental flag, in one piece without seam, is of the richest Lyons banner silk, of a splendid blue, fringed with solid silk four inches deep. The decoration is embroidery by the most artistic fingers that ply the needle in Gotham, the design being that ordered by regulation. The supporters, figures of Justice and Liberty, thirty-one inches in height, rarely represented, are in this instance embroidered at the left of the State shield, adding greatly to the effect. Over the eagle, which surmounts the shield, is a garter embroidered with the corps designation, "Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y." The staff is of rosewood, the lower half richly carved, and the whole so constructed as to fold together when not in use, the slide of the joint being of silver, inscribed with the name of the donors. A spiritedly carved golden eagle, at the tip, completes the staff.

The national ensign is of similar proportions with the regimental. The stars in the union are heavily embroidered. The staff is identical with its companion, simply excepting the tip, which is a silver spear-head.

The guidons are of blue silk, regulation size, decorated with an embroidered garter of pink color, inclosing the regimental number in conspicuous figures. Upon the garter is embroidered the corps legend—*Pro Patria Armamus.*

The little markers, of red and white silk, and shaped like cavalry guidons, are very pretty. The lances upon which they are tipped with the most graceful spear-heads of silver, fifteen inches long, and so fitted as to be carried in the barrels of musquetoons.

The presentation will take place at the Brooklyn Academy during next week.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment to do Harbor Duty.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, of this City, is ordered to do garrison duty in our harbor forts, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 21.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. BAGLEY, is hereby detailed for one month's duty in the harbor of New York, pursuant to the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, to relieve the Fifteenth regiment, now at Fort Richmond, on the 5th July next.

Col. BAGLEY will report forthwith to Major-Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, for instructions as to the time and place for the muster of his regiment. By order of

Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G.
The above order is hereby promulgated.
By order of JOHN EWEN, Brig.-Gen.
HENRY M. VAN BUREN, A. D. C.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on Monday next, the Fourth of July.

The regimental line will be formed at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely, on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway.

The field and staff will report mounted at 6:45 o'clock A. M., to the Colonel at headquarters.

The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant on the ground, at the same hour. By order. Col. F. A. CONKLING, Com'g Regt.
C. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL
GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.—In compliance with division and brigade orders of this date, this regiment will parade (white pants, without knapsacks) on Monday, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-eighth anniversary of our National Independence.

Regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place, at 6:45 o'clock A. M.

Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 6:30 o'clock A. M.

Field and staff, mounted, will report at the armory at 6:45 o'clock A. M.

By order, EMMONS CLARK, Colonel.
W. H. HUME, Adjutant.

Street Department Contracts.

On Tuesday the Street Commissioner opened proposals for several jobs. The following is a statement of each job, the number of bids given for it, the time estimated in which it should be done, the name of the lowest bidder, and the amount of his bid:

Flagging and reflagging, forthwith, the sidewalks in Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, where not already done—seven bids; time, twenty days; to J. MAHONEY, at $574 75.

Building sheds at Jefferson Market, repairing the market building and putting new roof on same—one bid; time, thirty days; to LEWIS CARPENTER, at $2,896.

Excavating and finishing basement of house of Hose Company No. 28—two bids; time, three months; to JOSEPH SPEARS, at $2,733.

New fire-alarm bell for the Thirty-third-street tower—two bids; time, one month; to E. R. KING, at 69 cents per pound for new bell, and to allow 56 1-10 cents per pound for old bell.

Building a steam-fire engine and tender for Engine Company No. 40—two bids; time, four months; to JAMES SMITH, at $4,873.

Flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Twenty-third-street, between Avenue A and the East River—eight bids; to JAMES MORRIS, at $995 74.

Flagging four feet wide in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River—five bids; time, sixty days; to C. MCNULTY, at $2,413 50.

Flagging four feet wide in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Hudson River, where not already done—seven bids; time, sixty days; to J. DUFFY, Jr., at $2,188 16.

Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues—ten bids; time, eighteen months; to THOMAS CRIMMINS, at $15,509 76.

Same in Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway—four bids; time, fifteen days; to J. D. MOORE, at $575 41.

The following jobs were advertised, but the proposals were not opened, for the reason that the cost would exceed the rates permitted by law:

Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide, in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

Same in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.

Regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

Setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide, in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets—withheld because the avenue is not open to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Bids to Repair the Streets by Contract.

On Wednesday, the Croton Aqueduct Board opened proposals for "repaving and repairing the carriage-ways of all paved avenues, streets, squares and public thoroughfares, and for relaying pavements in certain cases in the City of New-York." There were only two bids for the work—J. L. BROWN, at the price of $83,000, and MATTHEW MURRAY, at the price of $89,000. Should his sureties prove satisfactory to the Comptroller, Mr. BROWN will get the contract.

This is a new feature in the contract line, introduced pursuant to a requirement of the City Tax Law for 1864, in which, under the customary heading of "Streets, repaving and repairs," $100,000 were appropriated, with the proviso that it should be expended by contract. The contractor will find plenty of work at the start, because the pavements have not been repaired during this year, in consequence of the interdiction, by the proviso stated, of the old custom of making the repairs by day-work.

The Common Council have appropriated the full amount of $100,000 for repairs authorized in the Tax Law to be raised, but purposely omitted the contract proviso; nevertheless, the Croton Board, it appears, concluded that it was obligatory upon them to make a contract.

The Enrollment Districts.

Several Districts were accidentally omitted in the list published, and the name of the Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District was incorrectly given. The following is a corrected list:

First District—Suffolk, Richmond and Queens, JAS. A. FLEURY, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters Jamaica, L. I.

Second District—6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Utrecht and New Lotts, in the County of Kings, Capt. S. T. MADDOX, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

Third District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 19th Wards of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, Maj. L. C. BOOTES, U. S. A., Acting Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 233 Washington-street, Brooklyn.

Fourth District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, City and County of New-York, JOEL B. ERHARDT Provost-Marshal. Headquarters, No. 102 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City and County of New-York. HENRY P. WEST, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 428 Broome-street.

Sixth District—9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City and County of New-York. CHARLES R. COSTER, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 185 Sixth-avenue.

Seventh District—11th and 17th Wards of the City and County of New-York. FREDERICK C. WAGNER, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—18th, 20th and 21st Wards of the City and County of New-York. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—12th, 19th and 22d Wards of the City and County of New-York. WILLIAM DUNNING, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

Tenth District—Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam. WILLIAM W. PIERSON, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters Tarrytown.

School Reception.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 33.—The usual Semi-Annual Reception of the above school took place on Friday afternoon, in the large chapel of the institution, situated in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The place was densely crowded by the pupils and their friends, and the friends of the school. The programme included singing, recitations compositions, calisthenics, and other exercises, under the direction of Miss EDMONDS, the popular and honored principal, assisted by a corps of efficient teachers. Addresses were made to the pupils by Mr. Commissioner HASTIE, Rev. Mr. PELTZ, Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD and others.

The Graduating Class comprised six pupils, whose names are as follows: ANNA DAWSON, JULIA HODGES, LIZZIE SHEPHERD, MAGGIE HENRY, MARIA STYKES and MARY C. FISCHER, all of whom were presented with the accustomed diploma, while the two first-named received in addition each a gold medal.

The exercises were generally interesting, and afforded much gratification to the friends of this popular school.

Cricket.

MASSACHUSETTS VS. NEW-YORK.

The members of the New-York Cricket Club will take their departure this (Saturday) afternoon by the Norwich and Worcester route for Boston, where they will play a match with the second elevens of the two clubs, on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. The eleven of all Massachusetts will contend against the first eleven of the New-York Club at East Cambridge, Boston. The excursionists will leave foot of Vestry-street at 5 o'clock P. M. The headquarters of the New-Yorkers will be at FRANK CROCKETT'S.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HEARING IN THE MCCROW MURDER CASE.—A hearing was had before Justice DODGE on Friday, in relation to the murder of HUGH MCCROW, the facts of which case have been previously reported. CHARLES VAN SAUN (not VAN ZAUN, as before stated,) is charged with the homicide upon the evidence of MICHAEL BRADY. The latter stated in his affidavit that VAN SAUN had acknowledged to him that he had shot MCCROW, and said further that the accused had made a similar acknowledgment to one ELIZA BROWN. BRADY also stated that a man named EZRA BROCKHURST had received the pistol from VAN SAUN with which the bloody deed had been done. BROCKHURST, who was in court, made affidavit that sometime in the month of June, 1863, (the month of the murder,) VAN SAUN came into the place where he was employed, No. 509 Broadway, and handed him a pistol, saying, "I have fired it two or three times round the corner, and see two or three men fall, but don't know how many I have shot." BROCKHURST kept the pistol for some time, but kept it locked up, and subsequently delivered it to a man named TURNER, who came for it in company with BRADY. Upon these affidavits, Justice DODGE committed VAN SAUN for examination this morning at 10 o'clock, and sent BRADY and BROCKHURST to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER IN THE MCCROW SHOOTING CASE.—CHARLES VAN SAUN, who has been under arrest several days, charged with shooting HUGH MCCROW, was yesterday discharged by Justice DODGE, the evidence not being sufficient to hold him. BRADY, it appears, who was the principal witness against VAN SAUN, desired to withdraw the complaint after having sworn to it, but was not allowed to do so by Justice DODGE; and the other witnesses were not positive in regard to the statements they had made relative to the accused. Consequently, there was nothing upon which VAN SAUN could be held, and the Justice was compelled to discharge him. It is further stated that there was no real ground for the detention of VAN SAUN for a moment, and that BRADY must have been laboring under a temporary abberration of mind when he made the affidavit against him.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEMALE HOUSE THIEF.—ALICE COYLE, a young woman, 18 years of age, was arrested on Friday, by Officer TRAVER, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of stealing silk dresses, bonnets, shawls and other household property, from various places. ALICE is said to be an old offender, despite her tender years, and has visited several houses, under one pretence and another, and taken goods therefrom. Two complainants appeared against her, Mrs. CATHERINE BECK, of No. 76 Crosby-street, who charges her with stealing a silk dress, valued at $26; and Miss SARAH MARSH, of No. 56 West Thirty-first-street, who charges her with stealing dresses, bonnets, shawls, &c., to the value of $74. ALICE was held on both complaints, in the sum of $500 each, by Justice DODGE. She acknowledges taking the articles, but says she did not exactly steal them.

SERIOUS RESULTS FROM THE CARELESS USE OF FIRE-CRACKERS.—Quite a serious affair, involving the loss of a pair of splendid horses and the destruction of a nice carriage, occurred in Harlem on Wednesday evening, from the careless use of fire-crackers. Some men who were intoxicated threw a bunch of crackers directly under the feet of a spirited pair of animals, belonging to SEYMOUR & CO., Forty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, causing them to dash off, and finally to go overboard at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, where they were drowned. The animals were valued at $2,500. Too much care in regard to fire-crackers and other explosives cannot be observed, and much danger may be avoided by a little watchfulness.

COMFORT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Dr. SILAS BROWN has succeeded in combining, in the form of an ottoman, all the appliances necessary for the comfort and security of an infant, from a noiseless spring cradle to a hobby-horse. Physicians have frequently expressed the opinion that the swinging motion of the ordinary cradle, as well as dangling or jolting on the knee is injurious to the brain and health of children. Both of these practices are obviated in this invention.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Friday upon the body of MARGARET CAMPBELL, who died from injuries received from falling on a log, studded with old nails, two of which pierced her abdomen. Deceased was a woman of intemperate habits. Her husband, FRANK CAMPBELL, had been under arrest charged with being accessory to her death, but upon the rendition of a verdict of accidental death by the jury, he was discharged.

FOURTH OF JULY DINNER TO ORPHANS OF VOLUNTEERS.—The managers of the Union Home School for the orphan children of our volunteers, of which Mrs. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON is President, will give the children a public dinner on the Fourth, at 3 P. M., at the Institute, Thirty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue. It will be a pleasant occasion.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXERCISES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual exercises preceding the Fourth of July took place on Friday in the public schools of Brooklyn, and the event proved interesting to pupils, teachers and visiting friends. The usual studies were suspended and exercises, consisting of recitations, addresses, singing, and, in some cases, instrumental music, were substituted. A number of the school-rooms were finely decorated with flags, and all wore a cheerful holiday appearance. Members of the Board of Education were present, and short addresses were made. Certificates of good conduct, proficiency in studies and regular attendance were distributed among those entitled thereto. At the close of the proceedings the schools were adjourned until Tuesday next.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Anniversary and Commencement of the Long Island College Hospital was celebrated Friday evening, at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, and was attended by a respectable audience. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, and the degrees were conferred upon the graduates by Dr. T. L. MASON. They were subsequently addressed by Prof. J. C. HUTCHINSON. Mr. O. C. SPARROW, of the graduating class, made the valedictory, and an address to the audience was delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITTS. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and played choice selections during intervals in the proceedings.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, on Friday, upon the body of the boy, JOHN KENNEDY, who was run over by No. 5 Truck, some time since, and died. He had previously been driven from the rope of No. 22 Jumper, by the foreman, who, as alleged, kicked him in the abdomen, and it was a question whether his death was caused by injuries thus received, or by being run over. A post-mortem examination was made, and the fact was revealed that he died of injuries caused by being run over, and the foreman was exonerated. A verdict in accordance was rendered by the jury.

SNEAK THIEF ROBBERY.—The boarding-house of Mrs. MONTIETH, No. 91 Cranberry-street, was entered by a sneak thief on Thursday evening, and robbed of clothing valued at $60, with which he made his escape.

THE LAST DRAFT IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Board of Enrollment will meet at the Provost-Marshal's office in Washington-street, to-day at 9 o'clock, to hear applications for exemption.

THE PURITAN.—Another effort is to be made at high tide this morning to launch the iron-clad steamer *Puritan*, at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint.

ALARM OF FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire in the First District, at 6 o'clock last evening, which proved to be false.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 1.

FLOUR active, unsettled and higher, demand exceeding supply. WHEAT offered sparingly, and in view of the unsettled state of affairs, buyers are becoming cautious. Sales this morning, 7,600 bushels, No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $2 15, and 10,000 bushels No. 1, red, at $2 30, to arrive; 300 bushels Canada Club, at $2 20; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 28; 100 bushels White Canada, at $2 50; holders advancing prices after receipts of the morning, report no sales. CORN held at $1 46, and scarce. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 47c.; Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $6 to New-York. *Lake Imports.*—52,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports.*—27,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipped per Railroad*, 722 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 1—Noon.

FLOUR market excited. Sales extra State at $10@$10 50; Extra Western, $10 75@$11 50; Red Wheat, $11 75@$12; White, $12@$13, closing firm and tending upward. WHEAT excited. Sales, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $2 10@$2 15; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 15@$2 25. CORN active, with large sales at $1 38 for No. 2; closing firm at $1 40@$1 41. OATS active and firm, No. 2 Chicago at 88c.@89c.; No. 1 at 90c. Other grains nominal. WHISKEY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; held at 20c. for Wheat to New-York. The only engagement we could hear of was two loads of Corn to Albany at 14½c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

COTTON—Tennessee middling, $1 40; receipts, 130 bales. FLOUR $9 50@$9 62 for double Extra. WHEAT advanced 5c.@10c. CORN 5c.@8c. higher. OATS advanced 4c.@5c. WHISKY lower; sales at $1 70@$1 73.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 2.

FLOUR firm. Ohio Extra $10. GRAIN scarce and prices drooping. COFFEE firm. Rio 45½c.@47c. WHISKY dull at $1 80@$1 82.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN ON THE FOURTH.—The Phrenological Museum, at No. 389 Broadway, will remain open and free to visitors as usual. Examinations, with charts, when desired, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. A new edition of July number *Phrenological Journal* now ready.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 2—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Miss S. Hale, Miss Lillie, Mrs. Peres, Mrs. B. Wood, of Hamilton, C. W.; Miss Burton, Capt. Gillispie, J. J. Barber, Mr. England, Mr. Ingland, of Montreal, C. E.; Dr. Lillie, Juan Sabater, Thomas Lanton, James Goggin, M. S. A. Dobbin, Mr. Standbury, of Toronto, C. W.; A. Revelet, Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; George Forsyth, A. Pina Mirino, J. Martinez de Val Divilur, George M. Bancroft, son, wife and 9 children, and Margaret B. Bancroft, of England, and others in the steerage.

JULY 2—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier, Mrs. Repine, Asa Pratt, L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs Eugene Bond, Mrs. Tacey, Mrs. Carson and family, James Pratt, Prof. C. W. Sheppard, W. A. Heffman, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bales, Mrs. George Frost, Capt. Robert Pearce, J. W. Tabens, George Wilson, Wm. Kennedy, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—J. P. Sullivan, Henry Rene, J. W. Thomas, L. W. Edwards, Miss M. A. Mary, niece and servant, Mrs. Robt. Bloomer, F. Fehrenback and son, Thomas Morehouse, Oliver Sands, J. R. Fairbanks, Charles Fournier, J. Jacobs, Mrs. J. P. Drummond, James Pettit, David Powell, J. H. Wood, Charles Hilsted, Mrs. Slade, K. L. Smith, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Locust Point, for New-Orleans.—Felix Laron, Dr. G. A. Blake, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Samuels, Mrs. Ferguson, W. L. Samuels, Mrs. D. Hoffman, Mrs. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bemmeman, J. Bodfish and 2 friends, Mrs. Jane Brook, J. Bustidas.

In ship Mercury, for Havre—Henry Beadel and wife, Miss Beadel, Henry Beadel, Jr., Charles Beadel, Fredk. Beadel, Edward Beadel, Mrs. Edward Hincken, Miss Annie E. Hincken, Miss Ellis, E. Dillon, Capt. James Funck, New-York, and 25 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Ida M. Comery, from Nuevitas—J. D. Lancy, J. Cregin, P. Hamlin, J. Blackburn, R. Benandes, Y. Bonet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32	Sun sets..... 7 35	Moon sets... 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 21	Gov. Island.. 8 10	Hell Gate.... 9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to E. Cunard. June 19, 1:25 A. M., off Tuskar, passed steamship Asia, hence, bound E.; same day, 10:55 A. M., off Old Head of Kinsale, steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool. June 18, off Point Lynas, Br. ship Antelope, bound in.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Bark Heinrich Busch, (Mecklg.) Kluth, Constantinople 74 ds., with wool, etc., to Dutilh & Co.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Hickborn, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh & Carver. June 26, saw a steamer strg. S. S. E., apparently a blockade-runner, with a double engine steamer about six miles astern in full chase; when we got in their track, picked up a bale of cotton and a quantity of loose cotton.

Brig E. Bigelow, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Avosetta, (of Halifax,) Ingham, Manzanilla 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to McColl & Frith. Left no vessels.

Brig Highland Mary, (of Nassau,) Schneidan, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Reynaud & Balchen.

Brig Giovannino, (Ital.,) Luise, Palermo May 1, passed Gibraltar 24th, with fruit, etc., to Manara & Co.

Brig Ida M. Comery, (of Thomaston,) McClellan, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to Owen & Carnegie.

Schr. Eothen, Beaston, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co. June 26, Fryingpan Shoals bearing S. W. 30 miles, picked up 10 bales of cotton, and saw large quantities drifting near by.

Schr. John Gilpin, Gerity, Jacksonville 10 ds., via Fortress Monroe 40 hours, with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. F. A. Allen, (of New-London,) Chapman, San Salvador 8 ds, with pineapples to James Douglass.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Kempton, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Van Buren, Montgomery, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Mary Shields, Wait, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Dolphin, Talbot, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Rob Roy, (Br.,) Anderson, Parrsboro, N. S., 11 ds., with lumber to Reynas Bros. & Co.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Fanning, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Force, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Stamford.
Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Lamartine, Boorman, Stonington.
Schr. Phenix, Hunt, Hartford.
Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rondout, for Newburyport.
Schr. Olive Hayward, Barber, Bridgeport.
Schr. Bremen, French, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Albany, for Dighton.
Schr. Geo. Prescott, ——, Willet's Point.
Schr. Castillian, Bellatty, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. and light.

Below.

Bark Ellen Stevens, from Cardenas.
Brig William & Mary, from West Indies.

Sailed.

July 1—Steamer Empire.
Ship Francis P. Sage.
Barks Orion, Lord Clarendon, Washington Butcher.
Schooners Electra, Wm. H. Rowe.
July 2—Steamships Hansa, City of Manchester, Fung Shuey, Pennsylvania, Locust Point.
Bark Jessie Duncan, for Queenstown.

Miscellaneous.

The floating hospital, Florence Nightingale, for the Lower Quarantine, was this morning towed to its moorings in the lower bay, near the Buoy No. 9, or the tail of the West Bank.

Spoken, &c.

Castillian—brig, of and for Portland, from Cardenas, July 1, 15 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat.

Mary—brig, of Barbados, strg. S., June 22, lat. 26 18, lon. 70 27.

Tuscarora—ship, strg. E., June 38, no lat., lon. 69.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 2—Arr. ship Harriet, Mooney, Matanzas.

BALTIMORE, July 1—Arr. schr. Baltic, from Eleuthera.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 30—Arr. brig Elmira, from Bath for Philadelphia; schrs. Sophia Ann, from Philadelphia for Boston; Henrietta and Cassolls, from Elizabethport, for do.; Kate, from do. for Hingham; Virginia, from do. for Chatham; M. M. Weaver and Prince Alfred, from Boston for Philadelphia; S. B. Bailey, from Lynn for do.; Sallie B., from Salem for do.; Advance, (Br.,) from Lingan, C. B., for New-York—both sails split;) John D. Griffin, from Gloucester for do.; Lion, from Rockland for do.; Jonas C. Chew, for do.; Moses Waring, from St. Andrew's, N. B., for do.; Mechanic, from Bangor for Sag Harbor. Sld. schr. Cassoll.

July 1—Arr. schrs. Jane N. Baker, Harry and Eliza Williams, from Boston for Philadelphia; Quail, from Boston for New-York. Sld. schrs. Sophia Ann, Henrietta, Kate and Virginia.

8 A. M., wind light S. S. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, June 20, bark Ellen Stevens, for New-York next day, and about 30 other vessels, mostly idg. for Europe with small freight.

At Ponce, P. R., June 18, brig B. L. Swan, dischg.

FIREWORKS.

THE EXCELSIOR DEPOT, No. 9 DEY-ST., will be kept open MONDAY, JULY 4. Public or private exhibitions furnished.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY
OF
GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c &c
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
AT BROOKS'
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
No 575 BROADWAY & No 150 FULTON ST

TRY
WARD'S SHIRTS.
ALSO
STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS
FOR LADIES & GENTS
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

BLOOD BLOOD

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TRADE MARK.

Dr. STERLING has adopted as a Trade Mark a combination of interwoven letters, which the reader will perceive, on investigation, to contain the entire words,

"BLOOD PURIFIER,"

In such way as to make it both attractive and amusing and at the same time render

COUNTERFEITING

All the more difficult and dangerous. We feel confident that while our specific is rendering "aid and comfort" to the diseased, and has become a SAFEGUARD against the encroachments of disease, our efforts to secure the public from imposition, by adopting a Trade Mark, as a SAFEGUARD, will be fully appreciated and understood by a discerning public.

The BLOOD PURIFIER will bear upon one of its wrappers the following Trade Mark, to counterfeit which subjects the author to SEVERE PENALTIES.

STERLING'S
BLOOD PURIFIER.

Whatever contributes to the purity of the blood promotes health and prolongs life, and inasmuch as the blood is really alive, therefore, the life of the body is dependent on the blood. Every part of the body is nourished and sustained by the blood. Health and life depend upon the proper distribution of this vital fluid, through every part of the human system, in equal and just proportions, otherwise one part of the system may become oppressed with an excess, and another part become languid and weakened from want of it.

EVERY MOMENT OF OUR LIVES THE BLOOD IS UNDERGOING A PROCESS OF CLEANSING, WITHOUT WHICH LIFE CANNOT BE SUSTAINED.

The Lungs, the Liver, and the Kidneys are depurating or cleansing organs, and one at least of the functions they perform is the purification or depuration of the blood. If the lungs fail to diminish carbon, the liver-bile, the kidney-urine, the constituents of carbon, bile and urine, must accumulate in the blood, and by contaminating it, render it incapable of duly nourishing and stimulating the organs, without which process life could not be sustained.

It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that these functions should be kept in a healthy and vigorous state, so that the depurating process be in perfect harmony with the requirements of the whole system. For this purpose

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

Is specifically designed. It contains well-known ingredients, scientifically compounded and carefully selected, and especially adapted to aid nature in her efforts to overcome disease.

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

Clears the blood of all impurities, gives tone and vigor to the nerves and muscles, elevates the whole system and gives strength to the bones and sinews.

This specific should be much used in
WARM CLIMATES
on account of its depurificatory qualities. It will if taken before the immediate approach of disease,
PREVENT ITS INTRUSION
and all its baneful consequences; while it
SPEEDILY REMOVES DISEASE
where it has already commenced. It is an
INVALUABLE SAFEGUARD.

The agreeable coolness and fredom from fever which it induces, are also great recommendations in sultry and noxious climates.

IT WILL DO GREAT GOOD TO ALL BY LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

All heavy and drowsy sensations, which are the forerunners of disease, are effectually warded off by this medicine; it also conduces to sound and refreshing sleep, a high flow of spirits, great vigor and lightness of body, as well as a keen appetite to enjoy the most homely fare. Sight and hearing, so indispensable to our enjoyment and happiness, are greatly strengthened by the depuration of their respective organs. It also acts equally well in the following cases:

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,
BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN,
DEBILITY,
FEMALE IRREGULARITIES,
HEADACHES,
JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES,
SALT RHEUM,
SCROFULA,
SECONDARY SYMPTOMS,
TUMORS,
ULCERS,
WEAKNESS FROM WHATEVER CAUSE.

It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the body, but it creates NEW, PURE AND RICH BLOOD; a power possessed by no other medicine in so great a degree—and in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success.

When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from the effects of Spring weather, change of climate, want of exercise, or the use of uniform saline diet, or from any other cause.

Price One Dollar per bottle, six bottles for Five Dollars.

TO THE POOR.

DR. STERLING invites THE POOR to call upon him, and receive treatment from his hands
WITHOUT CHARGE!

All who are afflicted with disease arising from impurities of the blood, are cordially invited to COME, and he will cure them "WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE."

DR. H. H. STERLING,
Office No. 575 Broadway, New-York.
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,